

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of ARMOR BIGHAM, late of Frederick county, deceased, are requested to attend at the house of Mr. Guthrie, in Emmitsburg, on Thursday the 15th day of April, inst. or on Friday the 16th, at the house of the subscriber—and receive a dividend on their claims.

NATHANIEL RANDOLPH,
One of the Executors.

April 5.

NOTICE.

THE account of JAMES M'ELWEE, Trustee of THOMAS BRADY, an habitual Drunkard, has been filed in the Office of the Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county; and the Court has appointed the Third Monday of April next, for the confirmation and allowance of said account.

A. B. KURTZ, Proth'y.
Prothonotary's Office,
Gettysburg, March 29, 1847.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of ISAAC YOUNG, for License to keep a Tavern in Menallen township, Adams county—
it being an old stand:

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Menallen township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with ISAAC YOUNG, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

F. W. KNOSS, Samuel Johnson,
Daniel Kana, John Rhode,
Henry Hartzell, Jacob Peter,
William Hewitt, John Hewitt,
John Hanes, John Walter,
John Crum, Henry Crum.
March 29.

COMPOSITION
For rendering Boots, Shoes, &c.
Water Proof.

THE subscriber hereby makes known to the public that he has for sale a Composition, without the use of India Rubber or Gum, which will render Boots and Shoes and Leather of every description Water Proof—permanently Water Proof, against wet or damp, by proper application, besides softening and improving it. This Composition is patented both in this country and in Europe, and is one of the great and truly beneficial discoveries of the age.

Price per dozen boxes, \$2 00, single box 25 cents. As a guarantee of the character and genuineness of the composition the subscriber will refund the money should it not give entire satisfaction.

He is also prepared to render cloths of every description, Awnings, Sailcloth and Cotton Duck completely water proof and secure against mildews and rot.

Apply at the United States Water-Proofing Company, No. 11 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, to STEPHEN B. RICHARDSON.

Philadelphia, Feb. 8. 2m.
One agent in each of the towns in this State will be appointed to dispose of the Composition, to whom liberal terms will be made on application as above.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNTS of the deceased persons hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Monday the 19th day of April next, viz.:

The account of Polly Laughman, Jacob Laughman and John Elder, Executors of the last will and testament of William Laughman, deceased.

The Guardianship account of John Rathfon, Guardian of Lydia Ann, David, and Joseph Spangler, minor children of Joseph Spangler, deceased.

The account of Abraham Spangler, Administrator of the estate of George Millheim, deceased.

The account of John A. Ziegler and Abraham Ziegler, Executors of the last will and testament of John Ziegler, deceased.

The account of John Blair, Esq. Administrator of the estate of J. Goldsmith Bentley, deceased.

The account of John Unger and Michael Unger, Executors of the last will and testament of Margaret Unger, deceased.

The third and final account of Philip Myers, Executor of Philip Myers, sen. deceased.

The account of Rev. J. H. Marsden, surviving Administrator of James Hutton, deceased, and Wm. R. Sadler, Administrator of Leonard Marsden, deceased, who was co-Administrator with the said John H. Marsden.

The Guardianship account of Ephraim Bender, Guardian of Elizabeth Philips.

The account of Michael Harner and Jacob Harner, Executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Harner, deceased.

The account of Wm. McSherry, Esq. Administrator, de bonis non with the will annexed, of the estate of Jacob Keller, deceased.

The account of Henry Colehouse, Administrator, de bonis non with the will annexed, of the estate of Adam Knouff, deceased.

The account of Michael Geiselman, Jr., Benjamin Mallan, and Emanuel Butt, Executors of the last will and testament of Michael Geiselman, sen., deceased.

The Guardianship account of Josiah Benner, Guardian of Martha Ann, John Franklin, and Jeremiah Jacob Oiler, minor children of George Oiler.

ROBERT COBANE, Register.
Register's Office, Gettysburg,
March 22, 1847.

Garden & Flower Seeds,
ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS,
Evergreens, Roses,
Plants, Roots, &c.

FOR sale every day in the Market below Sixth street, Philadelphia, nearly opposite the Schuylkill Bank, a splendid collection of the above, comprising all choice and desirable varieties from the Garden and Nurseries of the subscriber at the Rising Sun Village, near Philadelphia.

S. MAUPAY.
Philadelphia, March 1.

N. B. Orders addressed to him at either of the above places will be promptly attended to.

Poetry.

GIVE ME THE HAND.

BY GOODMAN BARNET.

Give me the hand that is warm, kind and ready;
Give me the clasp that is calm, true and steady;
Give me the hand that will never deceive me;
Give me its grasp that I may believe thee.
Soft is the palm of the delicate woman!
Hard is the hand of the rough sturdy yeoman!
Soft palm or hard hand, it matters not—never!
Give me the grasp that is friendly for ever.

Give me the hand that is true as a brother;
Give me the hand that has harm'd not another;
Give me the hand that has never foresworn it;
Give me its grasp that I may adore it.
Lovely the palm of the fair blue-vein'd maiden!
Horrid the hand of the workman of olden!
Lovely or ugly, it matters not—never!
Give me the grasp that is friendly for ever.

Give me the grasp that is honest and hearty,
Free as the breeze and unshackled by party;
Let friendship give me the grasp that becomes her,
Close as the twine of the vines of the summer.
Give me the hand that is true as a brother!
Give me the hand that has wrong'd not another!
Soft palm or hard hand, it matters not—never!
Give me the grasp that is friendly for ever.

Miscellaneous.

THE SOUL.

How can it enter into the thoughts of man, that the soul, which is capable of receiving new improvements to all eternity, shall fall away into nothing, almost as soon as it is created? Are such abilities made for no purpose? A brute arrives at a point of perfection which he can never pass. In a few years he has all the endowments of which he is capable; and were he to live ten thousand more, would be the same thing he is at present. Were a human soul thus to stand still in its accomplishments, were its faculties to be incapable of further enlargements, I could imagine it might fall away insensibly, and drop at once into a state of annihilation. But can we believe a thinking being, that is in a perpetual progress of improvements, and travelling on from perfection to perfection, after having just looked abroad into the works of the Creator, and made a few discoveries of His infinite goodness, wisdom, and power, must perish in its first setting out, and in the very beginning of its inquiries?

Be Humble.—What has man to boast of? Honors tarnish, and wealth takes wings. A few days—a sigh—a disappointment—a groan—and human life is gone. We flutter on the stage of existence—look about for a few moments—pluck a flower to-day and a thorn to-morrow—and drop off and are gone.—The child that is born to-day crowds off the sire of yesterday, and is himself forgotten to-morrow. Such is life.

"A little rule—a little sway,
A smile in a winter's day—
Is all the proud and mighty have
Between the cradle and the grave."

wrote John Dyer more than a century ago, and the lines are as true now as when they were penned. Be humble, then, O man! boast not wealth and honor, strive not for possessions and renown, for ere the dawning of another day, the mandate may have gone forth, and you be swept from the stage of life.

A smile is as the dew: whence it riseth, and how it cometh, must be known, ere its value be appreciated. As the dew of the bituminous swamps of the Amazons, pregnant with rank vegetation, is infectious and destructive to life, so is the smile of the seared heart and guilty soul poison to all around; but as the dew rising from healthy soils is surcharged with qualities favorable to life, so is the smile of the pure and good delightful to the observer.

A Bite.—A silly coxcomb attempted, on a recent occasion, to play off some of his fantastic airs before a sensible young lady who chanced to be his partner at a ball. He commenced by looking full in her face, with an expression of wonderful softness in his eyes—then wriggled himself to various tender attitudes—and finally clapping his hand to his side he lispingly said—"If it is not love I feel, pray, what is it?" "Perhaps," replied the young lady, "something bites you." The story got whispered about in the ball-room, and the coxcomb was soon after numbered among the missing.

New Source of Profit.—"Hallo, Dutch, where did you get those new cloths?" "Why, you see, I plucked a rich fellow till he gave me a slap on the jaw; I prosecuted him—his friends bought me off and I agreed to hush the matter up. I'm going to set up business in that line now, and I expect to make a fortune at it soon."

"My dear, come in and go to bed," said his wife to a jolly son of Erin, who had just returned home from the fair in a decidedly "how come you so" state.—"You must be dreadful tired, with your long walk of two miles." "Arrah! get away with your nonsense," says Pat, "it wasn't the length of the way at all, it was that fatigued me, but the breadth of it."

Our sorrows are like thunder clouds, which seem black in the distance, but grow lighter as they approach.

In China there are about 300,000 Christians; but they are not permitted to hold public meetings.

American Board of Missions.

—The Boston Journal says: Within a short period, very earnest applications for Christian teachers have been made to the Missionaries of the Madura station, in India, from thirty-four different cities or villages. And it is known, that for some years past, solicitations at the various Mission stations in the Eastern countries, for the supply of instructors to surrounding districts, have been constantly multiplying.

In view of such indications of Providence, in that and other lands, the Board have recently appointed twenty new Missionaries, in addition to the companies sent out within a few months past. To meet the exigency, the Boston churches connected with the Society, have this year made very liberal advances on their former annual contributions. And it is believed there will be a corresponding liberality in other portions of the land.

It is also ascertained that, happily to meet the increasing calls from abroad, there is at present a great increase of the Missionary spirit in various Theological schools. Of those connected with the Union Seminary at New York, twenty-six have signified their willingness to enter the foreign field of ministerial labor, on the completion of their preparatory studies.

In the Senate of the State of New York, on the 25th ult. Mr. Lester, on leave, offered the following joint resolutions:

"Resolved, That so much of an act of Congress, passed at its last session, as enlarged the franking privilege of members of Congress, imposes postage on newspapers conveyed by mail not more than thirty miles from the place where they are printed, increases the postage on newspapers not sent from the office of publication and requires it to be prepaid, and prohibits enclosing letters for different persons in the same envelope in any case, was not demanded by the public sentiment or the public interests, is impolitic, unjust, and oppressive, and ought to be repealed.

"Resolved, That the Senators in Congress from this State be instructed and that the Representatives in Congress from this State be requested to use their best efforts to procure at an early day of the next session of Congress a repeal of so much of the act referred to as is specified in the foregoing resolution.

Dropsy in the Chest.—The Flushing Journal says that a lady in that town cured herself of dropsy in the chest by using the root of the garden parsley.—A few cleaned roots were boiled in a quart of water until it was diminished to a pint. Repeatedly during the day a small quantity was taken, mixed with a portion of gin, and every symptom disappeared. After a few days the gin was omitted and the decoction only used.—The Journal vouches for the truth of this case.

Startling Occurrence.—The Dubuque (Iowa) Republican publishes an account of a full of erotics, in that neighborhood. In one instance a large stone, some six feet in diameter, and resembling a mass of sulphur, in its descent, went through a large tree, crushing it to atoms, and entered the earth to the depth of about twelve feet, from whence it was afterwards recovered by those who witnessed its fall. The traces of several smaller bodies of the same nature have been discovered in that vicinity, within a short time, and are creating considerable alarm.

Murder and Lynch Law.—At Washington, Franklin county, Missouri, a slave broke into the house of Mr. Sieman, a German, no one being in the house but Mrs. Sieman and her son, a boy 7 years old. The negro's object is supposed to have been robbery. Seizing the boy he attempted to cut his throat, but in the boy's struggles he only inflicted a severe gash above the eyes. The boy fell as if dead, and the negro next attacked the mother, whom he beat to death with a club. The murderer was arrested, and put to a speedy death by the excited neighbors. The account does not say whether the boy died or not.

Retired from the Tight-Rope.—The Ravel family, since their last campaign in the United States, where they came money, are now living like grand lords, upon their lands in the neighborhood of Toulouse, France. They live in a magnificent chateau, and each of them has an income of fifty thousand livres, earned on the tight-rope.

Kindness in the heart is a gem of the first magnitude. Whoever possesses this trait will sail smoothly over the ocean of life, leaving behind a memory that will never cease to be cherished.

There are 1,300,000 horses in England, each of which consumes the produce of as much land as would feed eight men.

When the Bronx Powder Mills were blown up, the Boston line of Telegraph wires were cut in twain, as if by a knife.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES

From General Taylor.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Camp on the field of battle, Buena Vista, Mexico, Feb. 24, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, having become assured on the 20th inst., that the enemy had assembled in very heavy force at Encarnacion, thirty miles in front of Agua Nueva, with the evident design of attacking my position, I broke up my camp at the latter place on the 21st, and took up a strong line in front of Buena Vista, seven miles south of Saltillo. A cavalry force left at Agua Nueva, for the purpose of covering the removal of supplies, was driven in during the night, and on the morning of the 22d the Mexican army appeared immediately in front of our position. At 11 o'clock, A. M., a flag was sent, bearing from Gen. Santa Anna a summons of unconditional surrender. To which I immediately returned a negative reply. The summons and my reply are herewith enclosed. The action was commenced late in the afternoon between the light troops on the left flank, but was not seriously engaged until the morning of the 23d, when the enemy made an effort to force the left flank of our position. An obstinate and sanguinary conflict was maintained, with short intervals, throughout the day, the result being that the enemy were completely repulsed from our lines. An attack of cavalry upon the rancho of Buena Vista and a demonstration upon the city of Saltillo itself was likewise hand-somely repelled. Early in the night the enemy withdrew from his camp and fell back upon Agua Nueva, a distance of twelve miles.

Our own force engaged at all points in this action fell somewhat short of 3,400 men, while that of the enemy, from the statement of Gen. Santa Anna, may be estimated at 20,000. Our success against such great odds is a sufficient triumph on the good conduct of our troops.

In a more detailed official report, I shall have the satisfaction of bringing to the notice of the government the conspicuous gallantry of particular officers and corps. I may be permitted here, however, to acknowledge my great obligations to Brig. Gen. Wool, the second in command, to whom I feel particularly indebted for his valuable services on the occasion.

Our loss has been very severe, and will not probably fall short of 700 men. The Mexican loss has been immense.—I shall take the earliest opportunity of forwarding a correct list of the casualties of the day.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obt. servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. Army commanding,
The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Saltillo, Feb. 25, 1847.

SIR:—I have respectfully to report that the main Mexican force is yet at Agua Nueva. Our troops hold the positions which they have so well defended, and are prepared to receive the enemy, should he venture another attack.

An arrangement has been made with General Santa Anna for an exchange of prisoners, by which we shall receive all, or nearly all, of those captured from us at different times, besides the few taken in the action of the 23d. Our wounded, as well as those of the Mexicans which have fallen into our hands, have been removed to this place, and are rendered comfortable.

Our loss in the recent actions, so far as ascertained, amounts to 264 killed, 450 wounded, and 26 missing. One regiment of the Kentucky cavalry is not included in this statement, its casualties not being yet reported. I respectfully enclose a list of the commissioned officers killed and wounded, embracing many names of the highest merit.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obt. servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. A. commanding,
The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Agua Nueva, March 1, 1847.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the troops of my command occupied their original camp at this place on the 27th of February, the last of the Mexican army leaving the morning of that day in the direction of San Luis. It is ascertained that the enemy is in full retreat, and in a very disorganized condition; the men deserting and dying of starvation in great numbers. I despatch a command this day as far as Encarnacion to harass his rear, and secure whatever military supplies may be found there.

From the statements of Mexican officers, particularly of the Medical staff left to succor the wounded, there seems no doubt that their loss in the recent action is moderately estimated at 1,500, and may reach 2,000 men, killed and wounded; besides 2,000 or 3,000 deserters.

* These were published in the "Sentinel" last week.

† This return has since been received. There were 64 killed and wounded in this regiment, viz 20 killed and 22 wounded—which makes the total loss 801, or nearly one-sixth of the whole force engaged.

Many officers of rank were lost. I enclose a list of the names of our own killed and wounded, made as complete as practicable at this time. One regiment (Kentucky cavalry) is not included, its return not being rendered.

The enemy had fully reckoned upon our total rout, and had made arrangements to intercept our retreat, and cut off the army, stationing for that purpose, corps of cavalry, not only immediately in our rear, but even below Monterey. I regret to report that they succeeded, near the village of Marin, in destroying a train of supplies, and killing a considerable number of the escort and teamsters. Colonel Morgan, 2d Ohio regiment, on his march from Seralvo to Monterey, was infested by the Mexican cavalry, with which he had several encounters, but finally dispersed them with small loss on his own part. Captain Graham, A. Q. M. volunteer service, was mortally wounded in one of these affairs. I have no doubt that the defeat of the main army at Buena Vista will secure our line of communication from further interruption, but still I propose in a few days, to change my headquarters to Monterey, with a view to make such further arrangements as may be necessary in that quarter.

The dispositions made to harass our rear, vindicate the policy and necessity of defending a position in front of Saltillo, where a defeat has thrown the enemy far back into the interior. No result so decisive could have been obtained by holding Monterey, and our communications would have been constantly in jeopardy.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obt. servant,
Z. TAYLOR,
Major General U. S. Army Commanding
The Adjutant General of the Army, Washington

BATTLE OF BUENA VISTA.

We copy from the New Orleans Delta of the 27th ult., the following interesting narrative of the battle of Buena Vista. It contains incidents of the most thrilling interest:

We had the pleasure of an interview yesterday with Maj. Coffee, of the army, who brought over Gen. Taylor's despatches. This gallant officer—son of the distinguished general who fought so bravely on the plains of Chalmette, and in various other battles, by the side of the illustrious Jackson—acted as the aid of General Taylor in the bloody fight at Buena Vista. We are greatly indebted to him for many particulars of this hard-fought battle.

Gen. Taylor had fallen in love, at first sight, with the position at which he finally made his stand—at Buena Vista. His movement towards Agua Nueva was merely a ruse to decoy the enemy into the field which he had selected for his battle ground. As soon as McCulloch's men, who were invaluable as scouts, informed him of Santa Anna's approach to Agua Nueva, Gen. Taylor quietly broke up his camp, and fell back to his first-love—Buena Vista. This position was admirably chosen. It was at the foot of a mountain, or rather of two mountains, between which ran the road through a narrow valley. On his right there was a deep ravine, which protected that flank more effectively than half a dozen regiments could have done. The left of Gen. Taylor's line rested on the base of a mountain. The road in the centre was entrenched and defended by a strong battery. In front the ground was uneven—broken into hills and deep ravines—well adapted to the mode of fighting suited to our volunteers, and by its peculiarities supplying the disadvantage of a great inferiority of numbers.

On the 22d the enemy were descried, approaching over the distant hills. At their appearance the volunteers raised a great shout, and gave three tremendous cheers. Their engineers and officers were seen flying over the field, and dragging their cannon about to get them into position; but the nature of the ground did not favor the undertaking, and it was late in the day before the big guns began to open.

The enemy had with them thirty-two cannon, mostly of large calibre. Their fire, although kept up very briskly, and apparently well manned, did so little execution in our ranks that it was not considered necessary to return their fire.—Our cannon were therefore silent the whole of the 22d. Eight or ten killed and wounded were the extent of the casualties sustained by our army on the 22d.

During the day an officer approached our lines with a flag of truce, and requested to be shown to Gen. Taylor.—The brave old man was sitting quietly on his old white charger, with his leg over the pommel of the saddle, watching the movements of the enemy, when the Mexican officer was presented. In a very courteous and graceful manner the officer stated that "he had been sent by his Excellency Gen. Santa Anna, to his Excellency Gen. Taylor, to inquire, in the most respectful manner, what he (Gen. Taylor) was waiting for." From the silence of Gen. Taylor's batteries, and the quiet manner in which he received Santa Anna's terrific cannonading, the Mexican supposed he was asking a very pertinent question, to which, how-

ever, old "Rough and Ready" gave the very pertinent reply that "he was only waiting for Gen. Santa Anna to surrender."

The Mexican returned hastily to his lines. The message proved to be a ruse to ascertain where Gen. Taylor's position was, for after the return of the Mexican officer to his own ranks the whole Mexican battery seemed to open upon Gen. Taylor's position, and the balls flew over and about him like hail. Utterly indifferent to the perils of his position, there sat the old chief, on his conspicuous white horse, peering through his spy glass at the long lines of Mexican troops that could be seen at a great distance on the march. The persuasions of his aids could not induce him to abandon his favorable point for observation, nor to give up his old white horse. To the suggestion of his staff that old whitey was rather too conspicuous a charger for the commander, he replied, "that the old fellow had missed the fun at Monterey, on account of a sore foot, and he was determined he should have his share this time."

At sunrise on the 23d February, the battle began in earnest. The Mexicans were drawn out in immense numbers. The dark columns of infantry extended as far as the eye could reach, and the cavalry seemed to cover the whole view with their interminable lines. At intervals between the infantry and cavalry, their big guns, strongly protected by a large artillery force, kept up an incessant cannonade against our lines. Their forces were soon in motion. Our artillery was thrown forward to meet them, protected by the volunteers. Gen. Wool led the main body in person, and was seen every where, rallying and encouraging the volunteers. The two armies were soon engaged in hot conflict. The broken nature of the ground divided the forces, so that instead of one general engagement, the regiments were compelled in a great measure to fight on their own hook. Our officers were always in the advance, leading their troops—hence the great mortality among them.

In this general melee, one of our small regiments, of 400 men, would be attacked by a whole Mexican brigade of several thousand. Thus the Kentucky infantry was attacked at the foot of a hill, in a deep ravine, by an immense force of the enemy. A large number of the officers were killed here—among them was Col. McKee, who fell badly wounded, and was immediately despatched by the enemy, who pierced him with their bayonets as he lay on his back on the ground. Lieut. Col. Clay was shot through the thigh, and being unable to walk, was taken up and carried some distance by some of his men, but owing to the steepness of the hill, the men finding it very difficult to carry him, and the enemy in great numbers pressing upon them, the gallant Lieut. Colonel begged them to leave him and take care of themselves. Forced to leave him on the field, the last that was seen of this noble young officer he was lying on his back, fighting with his sword the enemy, who were stabbing him with their bayonets. The veteran Capt. Wm. S. Willis, of the same regiment, at the head of his company, with three stalwart sons who fought at his side, was badly wounded, but still continued the fight until he was overcome with the loss of blood.

In the meantime, the Indiana brigade who were drawn out and ordered to charge the enemy, were seized with a panic, and displaying some hesitation, Assistant Adjutant Gen. Lincoln rushed to their front, and whilst upbraiding them for their cowardice, was shot, several balls passing through his body. In justice to this brigade it should be stated, that they subsequently rallied, and fully redeemed their reputation by the most gallant and effective fighting.

Col. Hardin led the Illinoisians in very handsome style, and the sturdy "suckers" fought like lions. Their intrepid Colonel fell wounded, and experienced the fate of Colonels McKee and Clay, and was killed by the enemy—not, however, before he had killed one of the cowardly miscreants with a pistol, which he fired whilst lying on the ground.

Col. Yell led, the foremost man, a charge of his mounted volunteers against a large body of lancers, and was killed by a lance, which entered his mouth and tore off one side of his face.

The Mississippians, the heroes of Monterey, after doing hard duty as skirmishers, were ordered into line to receive a charge of cavalry, which they did with their rifles, delivering at the same time a most destructive fire among the crowded columns of cavalry. The enemy were completely repulsed. The distinguished commander of this gallant regiment, Col. Jefferson Davis, was badly wounded, an escopette ball having entered his foot and passed out of his leg. He was, however, doing well when last heard from. The chivalrous Lieut. Col. McClung was prevented from doing his share of the brave deeds of this brilliant fight, by the grievous wound received at the battle of Monterey, which still confines him to his bed, and from which it is much feared by his best friends he will never recover.

Col. Humphrey Marshall's splendid regiment of Kentucky cavalry were im-

patient for an opportunity of showing every man whom they overtook, wounded, and avenging the capture of their brethren, then in the hands of the enemy. They were soon favored with the desired opportunity, by the approach of a force of more than 2,000 Lancers and Hussars, who gallantly charged down upon them; the former were buried by them. The Kentuckians stood their ground, and the orders of General Crittenden were obeyed with a firmness and steadiness that was worthy of the name of a soldier. A number of officers were taken prisoners, and an exchange was effected, by which all our men who are now in their hands were released. Cassius M. Clay's party are understood now to be in the city of Mexico.

Among the killed and wounded of the Mexicans are, three general officers and twenty colonels and commanders of battalions. Gen. Minon, it appears, has not yet realized the brilliant career of which he considered the capture of Santa Anna to attack and carry Saltillo during the engagement at Buena Vista. With this object he made a demonstration against the town with 2,000 cavalry. Lieut. Shover, with sixty men and two small pieces of artillery, went out to meet the valiant General, and at one discharge of his cannon, sent him and his large force to the right about in double quick time.

In concluding our necessarily imperfect sketch of the few details of the brilliant deeds of American valor performed at Buena Vista—details gathered from a hasty conversation—we must be allowed to express our satisfaction to find that the anticipations we have so confidently and so frequently expressed of the bravery and efficiency of our volunteers, have been more than realized. Let those who have heretofore made our citizen soldiers the theme of their rivalry and ridicule, be forever hushed into silence by the unparalleled gallantry and glory which have consecrated in American history the bloody field of Buena Vista.

A Matamoros letter, in the New Orleans Commercial Times, dated March 18, has the following paragraphs: The battery commanded by Capt. Braxton Bragg did terrible execution. The Mexican cavalry made a charge on him. He waited until they were within about two hundred yards, when he poured a terrible fire upon them, his pieces charged with musket balls. The leading squadrons were mowed down, and they stopped for a moment. Bragg's guns were instantly loaded and a second discharge, as deadly as the first, threw the enemy into confusion, and a third put them to flight, leaving the ground covered with men and horses. Only imagine for a moment, a battery of cannon, charged almost to the muzzle with musket balls and slugs, fired three times into a dense mass of men and horses, at a distance of two hundred yards, and you can form some idea of the slaughter.

One of the Indiana regiments, it is said, wavered for a time, when Major Dix, of the Pay Department, rushed among them, seized their colors, advanced to the front, and called on the men to stand by them. His voice and example had the desired effect. The regiment rallied, and were distinguished in the fight.

After the battle was won, Gen. Wool, who was distinguished for his gallantry and skill, met Gen. Taylor and threw his arms around his neck, and congratulated him on the brilliant victory, in warm terms. The old hero replied, "we can't be beaten, General, when we all pull together." The whole country will attest the justice of the simple reply.

Colonel Belknap had followed the track of the Mexicans, with five hundred men, forty-five miles further, and saw nothing of them. Numbers of them are said to be in the mountains about Saltillo, and anxious to surrender themselves, but Gen. Taylor will not let them, as he has no troops to spare to guard them, or provisions to feed them.

Two thousand females, who followed the Mexican army, remained, like minutes, waiting angels, to take care of the wounded. Gen. Taylor treated them with the kindness due their sex, and the humanity expected of an American.

The American (Matamoros) Flag, describing the battle, says: Every man belonging to O'Brien's battery were either killed or wounded. Capt. Bragg, seeing this, and fearing that his own guns might be captured, prepared to take another position. At this critical juncture, when a single false move might have proved fatal to the whole army, Major Mansfield, of the Engineer department, spurred to Gen. Taylor and informed him of the contemplated change of position. "Go back instantly," replied Gen. Taylor, "and tell him not to move an inch, but give them grape and canister."

The order was obeyed by the gallant Bragg as promptly as it was given, and his battery instantly vomited forth the most awful destruction, the guns being charged with musket balls and every species of death-dealing missiles. We should have stated that Gen. Wool had been manoeuvring to draw the Mexicans within reach of our artillery. He made a feint of attacking them in force, and suddenly retreating, decoyed them within range of our light batteries. His force opened to the right and left, and the havoc was tremendous.

Six thousand cavalry charged Bragg's battery; when within two hundred yards the Mexicans as well as their own every gun opened upon them, cutting a lane through their entire column killed out men found on the field wounded. They were, to use Santa Anna's significant words, in his despatch, "all dead," so destructive that they fled in the great cowardly miscreants having killed

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says in his letter of Saturday:

It is said that there was some bad conduct even on the part of our forces at Buena Vista; that neither the Arkansas nor Indiana regiments behaved with the bravery so characteristic of the Southwestern population. The Arkansas regiment badly refused, on the story goes, to advance with Gen. Wool upon the enemy, declaring the odds to be too great. Whereupon Col. Yell, of that regiment, desperate from the conduct of his command, called upon all who loved Arkansas to follow him, and accompanied by about 100 soldiers—good men and true—rushed into the thickest of the fight, and perished there. He sacrificed himself to the honor of his corps, and in the service of his country—more, far more to be envied, than those of his regiment who survived the conflict and lost their reputation.

The New Orleans Picayune relates the following incident, which occurred at the battle of Buena Vista:

The Kentucky Regiment. At a very critical point of the battle on the 23d, when it became necessary to sustain one of our columns, which was staggering under a charge made by the Mexicans in overwhelming numbers, Gen. Taylor despatched Mr. Crittenden to order Col. McKee, of the 2d Kentucky Regiment, to bring his men into immediate action. Mr. Crittenden found the regiment, men and officers, eager for the fray, delivered the order and rode back to the general, by whose side it was his duty to keep. The Kentuckians moved forward in gallant style, led by McKee and Clay, both of whom, alas! fell in a subsequent part of the day. It so happened that before reaching a position from which they could deliver an effective fire, the regiment had to cross a valley which was broken up by ravines and masses of stone. Whilst crossing this valley the heads only of the men could be seen from the point which Gen. Taylor and Mr. Crittenden occupied—and these were being bunched up and down and crosswise in such confusion as to impress both with the idea that the regiment had fallen into disorder. The Mexicans were annoying them at the same moment by a fire, which helped to confirm the opinion of the General—that the Kentuckians were thrown into dismay.

It was one of those decisive crises which occur in every contested field, when the issue of the day depends, for the time being, upon the gallantry of a particular corps.

Gen. Taylor, who, as before said, could only see the heads of the troops, and misled by their motions in getting across gullies and going around rocks and other obstructions, into the belief that they were about to falter, turned to Mr. Crittenden, who is a Kentuckian, and with a countenance indicating deep mortification for the General's Kentuckyian too, and an eye fierce with emotion, exclaimed: "Mr. Crittenden, this will not do—this is not the way for Kentuckians to behave themselves when called upon to make a good battle—it will not answer, sir; and with this he clenched his hand and knelt his brow and set his teeth hard together. Mr. Crittenden, who was mistaken by the same indications that deceived the General, could scarcely make a reply from very shame and confusion. In a few moments, however, the Kentuckians had crossed the uneven places, and were seen ascending the slope of the valley, shoulder to shoulder, and with the firm and regular steps of veterans of a hundred fields.

On they moved until they reached the crest of the hill, where they met the enemy before the flush of a temporary advantage had subsided. Here they delivered their fire by companies with such regularity and deadly aim that the decimated phalanx of Mexico gave way and retreated precipitously. As the Kentuckians emerged from the valley, the countenance of the old General, who was regarding them with intense interest, gradually relaxed the bitterness of his expression. A glow of pride supplanted the deep mortification which fixed its muscles, and enthusiasm qualified the fierce glances of his eye. Forward they moved under his riveted gaze, whose feelings became more and more wrought up as they approached the scene of carnage.

When they opened their eyes the old General could no longer restrain his admiration, but broke forth with a loud huzza. "Hurrah for old Kentucky," he exclaimed, talking as it were to himself, and rising in his saddle—"That's the way to do it," and the tears of exultation rolled down his cheeks as he said it. Having got rid of this ebullition of State pride he went about looking after other parts of the field.

The Kentuckians that day did their duty as others did. They paid toll in travelling the high road to glory, as the list of killed and wounded shows.

GENERAL TAYLOR.

Many inquiries are made as to the early history of General Taylor. The following answers from the Newark Daily Advertiser, will gratify many. While they show that General Taylor, who achieved the four great victories in one campaign, "worked" up from the white epaulet on the left shoulder, to the double epaulet of gold, and the yellow leather from the lowest to the highest grade. He never looked for an act of Congress to place him a step or two up the ladder, or to place him in a position of military favor.

He comes from an ancient Virginia family, which emigrated from England, with other friends of liberty, and settled in the eastern part of Virginia, near two centuries ago—a family which has since been greatly distinguished in its various branches, and which included within its

connections such names as James Madison, John Taylor, of Caroline, Judge Pendleton, General Hunt, &c. General Taylor's father was one of the most daring of those enterprising pioneers who scouted the dark and bloody ground, which defines the Indian word Kentucky, and many anecdotes are told of his prowess in desperate encounters with the savages.

He became also a man of eminence in civil life, and was a member of the Electoral College which voted for Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Clay. He died on his estate near Lexington, in 1826, leaving four sons, of whom "Old Zack" is the third, and, we believe, one of two daughters. The eldest son, Gen. James Taylor, who was a Quarter Master General in the Army during the war of 1812, now resides at Newport, (Ky.) at the advanced age of eighty years.

His more distinguished brother was born in Kentucky, two years before its admission into the Union, and is now, therefore, about fifty-six years of age. Having a stout, vigorous frame, he was early distinguished for feats of manly character, and many amusing anecdotes are told of his achievements in the sports of boyhood. The same foresight, firmness, and decision, which have since so attracted public admiration, are said to have characterized his whole course through all the shifting circumstances of life. Soon after the affair of the Chesapeake and Leopard, previous to the war of 1812, he, being then eighteen years of age, received from Mr. Jefferson (in 1808) the appointment of Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, and commenced that military career which has now been crowned with imperishable fame.

His strict observance of duty, and distinguished merit as a disciplinarian, soon commended him for promotion, and at the opening of the war of 1812, we find him a Captain in his regiment. Having been entrusted with the command of Fort Harrison, on the Wabash, with a garrison of fifty men, he greatly distinguished himself in that year by his successful defence of it against a formidable attack by a large body of Indians, and was rewarded by the President with the brevet rank of Major. His well-known skill in Indian warfare, acquired in his brilliant career in the Northwest Territory, secured for him the command of the First Brigade of the Army of the South, and it was at the head of that division that he won the bloody battle of Lake Okechobee, during the Florida campaign of 1835, and for which achievement he was brevetted Brigadier General. After four or five years arduous service in the swamps and hammocks of Florida, he was assigned to the command of the first department of the Army at Fort Jesup, where the order to Texas and the Rio Grande found him.

By his marriage with a lady of Maryland, General Taylor has one son and two daughters, one of whom is married to Col. Davis of the Mississippi Regiment, who was severely wounded at Buena Vista. But to pursue his military career further—in the midst of the glowing enthusiasm of the country, over his brilliant achievements in Mexico, would be idle, and the receipt of the Southern mail, as we write, compels us to defer a notice of the higher qualities which commend him to the confidence and respect of his countrymen.

AN UNHEARD OF OUTRAGE.—Providential Retribution.—The Greensburg, Pa., papers give an account of a singular occurrence. They state that on Friday night, the 23d ult., the barn of Jacob Hill, Esq., of Armstrong county, was fired by an incendiary and burned to the ground. Five head of horses and a very large amount of all kinds of grain, were consumed in the flames. The vindictive incendiary, Dr. Shultz, a German doctor, who lived in Leechburg, some year or two since, after he had fired the barn—threw a torpedo, heavily charged with powder, through the window of a small detached building, in which three sons of Mr. Hill slept—and went round to look in the key-hole to witness its effects—when it exploded, and the handle of the door, by the force of the explosion, struck the wretched being on the lower jaw, shattering it most dreadfully and otherwise mutilating him most horribly. He was shortly afterwards found and is now confined in the jail of Armstrong county, to await his trial.

Strange to say, none of the inmates were injured, although one of the boys was blown against the ceiling. There was found about the person of this monster, two revolving pistols, and a double barreled gun, all loaded, a dirk knife, and another torpedo, weighing about seven pounds, supposed to have been intended to blow up the dwelling house. There is no doubt but that the wretch intended murdering the whole family, when his career was thus providentially cut short.

Dr. Shultz had some difficulty with Mr. Hill, previous to his leaving Leechburg, about two years since, and had not been heard of since, in that neighborhood, until the night of the attempt to murder Mr. Hill's family. It has since been found out that he resided in Allegheny city in the capacity of a hostler. It is to be hoped that justice will be meted out to him according to the enormity of his crime.

The President has declined pardoning Hossa Hildreth Smith, the lawyer convicted at Washington of fraud and forgery, by which he obtained certain—claimed dividends in the U. S. Treasury; and he has been conveyed from the jail of the Penitentiary.

IMPORTANT FROM SANTA FE.

The St. Louis Republican of the 20th ult. has the following exciting information from New Mexico. It is taken from an extra of the Independence (Mo.) Examiner, dated on the 23d ultimo:

Thomas Caldwell, Esq., has just got in from the plains, and confirms the sad tidings of the massacre at Taos. Gov. Charles Bent and twenty-five Americans are the victims of a cold-blooded assassination.

The insurgents consisted of about 2,000 men, and started for Santa Fe. Col. Price sent out about 300 men to quell them; they met about twenty-five miles from Santa Fe, when an engagement took place. The Mexicans drew out 2,000 strong, but at the first fire from our brave Missouri boys thirty-six of them fell dead, and the balance fled.

Capt. Morin, of Platte, who was in command, pursued them through the Mora valley, and burnt to ashes every house, town, and rancho in his path. The inhabitants fled to the mountains, where they are bound to starve, as Morin leaves them nothing whatever to subsist on—a just retribution for their assassination of innocent people.

As Mr. Caldwell was passing out he heard at a distance the sound of artillery, and learned from rumor in the edge of the settlements that the American army had whipped them worse than ever. Capt. Hendley, of Ray county volunteers, was the only one killed on our side, and seven slightly wounded.

THE ASIATIC CHOLERA.

The distresses of Europe are causing us to forget the scourge of Asia. The famine in Ireland and Scotland seems to be almost at our very elbows. Men, women and children, speaking the same language with ourselves, are dying by thousands for lack of bread. And the end is not yet. Without the merciful interposition of Providence, this work of death may go on for many months. Let there be another harvest like the last, and who will venture to foretell the scenes of the coming year?

But let us turn for a moment to General Asia, and watch the progress, slow but resistless, of the king of terrors in another form. Early in 1846 it was announced that the cholera had commenced its ravages in Khorasan, the eastern province of Persia. About midsummer stretched Teheran, where it swept off ten thousand souls in a few weeks. Going out from this centre of influence and power with a divided force, as from a conquered capital, it took the great roads north, south, and west, spreading desolation and woe along its course. Soon it lays Ispahan under contribution.

Bagdad is compelled to yield up seven thousand of its inhabitants; and in the whole Pashalic thirty thousand fell before their relentless foe. Tabreez was spared till the 7th of October; but then it paid dearly for its reprieve. In forty days nearly seven thousand souls were hurried to the grave. Three weeks later, Oromiah was smitten by the hand of the same fell destroyer; and two thousand persons shortly became the trophies of his power.

Here the disease was stayed in its western progress by the mountains of Koordistan; but with the ready skill of an able general, it changed its line of march and proceeded south, scattering its deadly arrows on every side, and threatening very soon to find a practicable pass to Asia Minor and Europe. Indeed, in watching the advance of this formidable enemy, we have been constantly reminded of the tactics of war.

It is careful to seize the great roads for its lines of communication. It moves forward with a solemn and measured tramp, as if in no haste, and yet sure of success. It attacks the great centres of business, as being the strong points which are in no case to be left unsailed. When it enters the walls of a populous city, it moves along, from street to street, and ward to ward, as if treading upon the rear of a slowly retreating foe. In about forty days its work is done, and it emerges once more into the open country, and pursues its appointed journey.

And whither is it tending? Will it pause on the sultry plains of Mosul? Will it stop its career of conquest under the walls of old Byzantium? Or will it sweep over Europe, finishing the sad work which famine has begun? And for us there is another question, more interesting still. Will the broad Atlantic arrest the march of this dreaded foe? In 1832 it proved to be no barrier. Will it avail us now? These inquiries are not propounded with the view of exciting premature and groundless fears; but rather that we may look the danger in the face, ascertain its nature and extent, and do whatever true wisdom may enjoin.—Boston Traveller.

The Length of the Siege.—The siege of Vera Cruz will probably last longer, unless the enemy capitulate, than was at first supposed. The New Orleans Times says, Lieut. Chaddock, of the Ewing, was exceedingly anxious to remain to witness the fall of Vera Cruz and the triumph of our arms, but he was told by Gen. Scott that he would have time to go to New Orleans and return thither before that event happened. This is probable, for the bomb vessels had not arrived at the lower end of Vera Cruz.

The Hecla, from New York on the 9th, arrived at Havana on the 20th, and was expected at Vera Cruz on the 23d.

An order from the War Department, has been received at the United States Arsenal near St. Louis, for two millions of ball cartridges, to be forwarded to Gen. Scott without delay.

RIGHTS OF COMMANDERS IN CHIEF.

Gen. Taylor sustained by Gen. Jackson. The following is the manner in which General Jackson treated the matter of sending orders to the Army by the Secretary of War, through other channels than the commanding General.

H. Q. Division of the South.

NASHVILLE, April 22, 1817. The commanding general considers it due to the principles of subordination, which ought and must exist in an army, to prohibit the obedience of any order emanating from the department of war to officers of this division, who have reported and been assigned to duty, unless coming through him as the proper organ of communication. The object of this order is to prevent the recurrence of a circumstance which removed an important officer from the division without the knowledge of the commanding general, and indeed when he supposed that an officer engaged in his official duties, and anticipated hourly the receipt of his official reports on a subject of great importance to his command.

Superior officers having commands assigned them are held responsible to the government for the character and conduct of that command; and it might as well be justified in an officer senior in command to give orders to a guard on duty, without passing that order through the officer of that guard, as that the department of war should countermand the arrangements of commanding generals without giving their order through the proper channel. To acquiesce in such a course, would be a tame surrender of military rights and etiquette; and at once subvert the established principles of subordination and good order. Obedience to the lawful commands of superior officers is constitutionally and morally required; but there is a chain of communication that binds the military compact, which if broken, opens the door to disobedience and disrespect, and gives loose to the turbulent spirits who are ever ready to excite mutiny.

By order of Maj. Gen. JACKSON, ROBERT BELL, Adjutant General.

Accounts from Vera Cruz represent General Scott as having cut off the water pipes that supply that city. This, it is said, will deprive the town of a part only of its present supply, but will hardly avail much in effecting the reduction of that city. A gentleman who has resided some time in Vera Cruz, informs the Tribune that the water brought in the viaduct was used principally for the shipping, and that there are excellent wells in the city, which furnish an abundance of pure water for the use of the inhabitants.

Gen. Taylor.—The Baltimore Patriot has the following pretty good one—good because true:

"A gentleman, after reading Gen. Taylor's despatches yesterday, remarked that one of his great characteristics was his modesty. 'Yes,' replied a celebrat-ed wag, who was standing by, 'that is true; but no one can say that he is a retiring man.'

BAIDNESS AND LOSS OF HAIR, is caused by a want of healthy action in the vessels which throw off the perspiration from the head. When these vessels are weak or diseased, the perspiration is thick and clammy, and adheres to the mouths of the pores, and clogs them up, and dries, and forms scurf and dandruff. Less blood is then carried to the roots of the hair, and for want of which the hair has not sufficient nourishment, and consequently becomes dry and harsh, and begins insensibly to fall off, which, continuing to increase, eventually produces baldness. Restore the capillary vessels of the head to their normal healthy circulation, and fine silky new hair will make its appearance, which will increase in quantity and volume, until the hair becomes thick and healthy.

Jay's Hair Tonic is the only preparation that has ever been known to produce new hair on bald heads, which it has done in innumerable instances, and will seldom fail if properly and perseveringly used.

Dr. The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa. April 12. 3t

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour	6 37 to 6 60
Wheat	1 44 to 1 50
Rye	75 to 80
Corn	88 to 93
Oats	43 to 45
Beef Cattle	6 00 to 7 75
Cloverseed	4 00 to 4 25

Grand Jury April Term.

Union—Samuel Diller, Henry Felty, Mountpleasant—Daniel Diehl, William Stock, David Brough, John Lilly, Samuel Swope, William Howard, Franklin—Jacob Mark, Jacob Deardorff, Hamilton—Isaac Trimmer, George H. Binder, Huntington—Thomas Bower, James Wilson, David How, Jr., James Davis, Cumberland—Sam'l Cobean, Solomon Welty, Latimore—Franklin Miller, Germany—Alfred Starr, Menallen—Henry C. Crum, Mountjoy—James W. Barr, Hamiltonban—William McCullough, Gettysburg—William C. Stallsmith.

General Jury.

Berwick—Henry Gitt, Levi Golden, Bartholomew Sullivan, Michael Hoffman, Gettysburg—George W. McClellan, James Piety, Alex. D. Buehler, Robert Smith, Menallen—Daniel Heiges, John M. Grier, John M. Miller, George Group, Jr., Jacob Smith, Daniel Gitt, Michael Detrich, George W. Rice, Union—Jacob Starner, Jacob Marshall, John Spangler, Tyrone—Rudolph Detrich, Anthony K. Myers, Liberty—John Musselman, Maxwell Shields, Mountpleasant—Anthony Smith, Peter Long, Joseph Coshun, Franklin—Peter Sholl, Abraham Houser, Joseph Bear, Conowingo—Jacob Deltone, Mountjoy—John Scottsagle, Jacob Roarbaugh, Latimore—Michael Lear, Hamilton—James H. Fickes, Hamiltonban—John Moxley, Straban—Ephraim Deardorff.

DOCTORS BERLUCHY & BELL

BEG leave to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased

Coad's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles,

for Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, The Doloreaux, Spasms, Paralysis, or Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. BELL, and those who cannot be removed, will be waited on at their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,
Dental Surgeon.

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg; and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

Office at Mr. M'Cosh's Hotel.

May 11.

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle,

PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue his practice as usual in the Courts of Adams County, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2.

WM. B. MCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE South East Corner of the Franklin House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

THOMAS M'CREARY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the South East Corner of the Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and R. W. M'Sherry's Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

WESTERN HOTEL.



THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the citizens of Adams County, that he has taken the hotel long and favorably known as the WESTERN HOTEL, situated at the corner of Howard and Saratoga streets, in the city of Baltimore. The hotel has attached to it upwards of forty bedchambers, with comfortable and appropriate furniture—kept in the most cleanly order and well ventilated; it has likewise an upper and a lower parlour, one for the use of Ladies, the other for Gentlemen; from its location, it is a cool and healthful residence in the summer season, and in the winter it will be well warmed and brilliantly lit up at night, with gas. The house is in the vicinity of the best and most abundant market in Baltimore, from which the table is furnished with every seasonable variety. The bar is stored with the best liquors, and from the politeness of the attendants, the traveller cannot fail to find an agreeable and cheerful home. Connected with this Hotel are an excellent Stabling and Carriage houses, under the direction of experienced hostlers.

The undersigned and his family, will be found personally to devote their time and services to the comfort of those who may honor him with their favor and patronage. Fare \$1 per day.

Very respectfully, &c.

JAS. P. BAYLESS,

March 8.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

Thompson & Crawford,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

No. 40, Market-street, (South Side, below Second,) Philadelphia.

Offer for sale a large stock of Fresh Drugs, Medicines and Dye-Stuffs, to which they call the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers visiting the city.

Coch, Cabinet, Japan, Black, and other Varieties of a superior quality. Also, White and Red Lead, Window Glass, Paints and Oils—cheaper than ever.

J. & C. are also proprietors of the Indian Vegetable Balsam, celebrated throughout their own and neighboring States, as the best preparation for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c. Money refunded in every instance where no benefit is received.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

Compound Medicated Candy

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping Cough, Pains and Oppressions of the Breast, and all other Pulmonary complaints, and other diseases which have a tendency to produce Consumption. It serves also as an effectual clearer of the voice.

This Candy is entirely a vegetable preparation, the principal ingredients being Horehound, Wild Cherry, Sassafras, Boneset, Elocampagne, Liquorice, Flaxseed, Iceland Moss, Prickly Ash, &c. and will, if taken in time, relieve the system from those distressing afflictions that tend to Consumption.

One great advantage in this valuable medicine is its cheapness, the public not being imposed upon by the enormously high prices which are generally exacted for Patent and other medical preparations. Each Package contains directions. Call and try it!

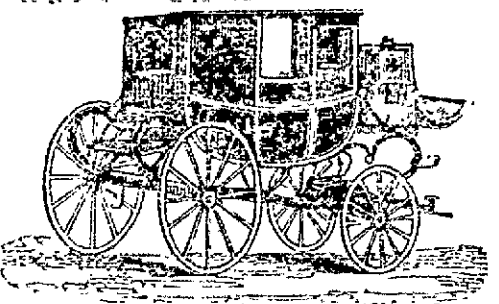
Prepared and sold at the Confection and Variety Store of the subscriber in West York street, one square from the Court-house, and next door to Thompson's Hotel. It can also be had at S. FOWLER'S Drug Store.

The subscriber as usual continues his Bakery, and is prepared to supply parties at the shortest notice, with choice Cakes, &c.

C. WEAVER.

Gettysburg, Nov. 9.

COACH MAKING.



THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand in York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES,

Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. Call and judge for yourselves.

LEONARD STOUGH.

Gettysburg, April 20.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

And Machine Shop.

THE subscriber having leased the Foundry in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hand, and will continue to manufacture, a large assortment of

STOVES,

of all patterns, such as the Hathaway, Parlor, Premium, and nine-plate Cooking Stoves, also Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes.

He has, also, on hand,

Castings for Machinery,

of all kinds—for Threshing Machines, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c. also, PLOUGH CASTINGS of all the patterns now in use; he has on hand, already made, a number of the celebrated

SEYLER PLOUGHS,

which he will sell low. He has also on hand, and will continue to make, HOLLOW-WARE, Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles in his line of business, which are too numerous to mention. He has, also,

THRASHING MACHINES,

ready made, and continues to manufacture LITTLE'S Patent two-horse Machines, and the Hanover and York patterns.

Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS, will be attended to.

All the above articles will be sold low, for Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will also be taken in exchange for work.

Repairing, and all work in his line, done at the shortest notice.

The subscriber is very thankful for past favors, and hopes his friends will remember the Old Stand near C. W. Hoffman's Coach shop.

T. WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH

ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. FRAZIER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by Joseph MATHEWS, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

AND

JEWELRY,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

NEW

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

Franklin W. Denwiddie,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Gettysburg and the surrounding country, that he has taken the well-known

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

of J. H. Skelly,

in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, nearly opposite Mr. Buehler's Apothecary & Book Store, where he is prepared to execute all work in his line with neatness and promptness, and in the latest and most approved style. All work entrusted to him will be warranted to fit. His terms will be very moderate, for Cash or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

The latest Fashions will be regularly received from the cities.

Gettysburg, March 23.

NOTICE.

Estate of John Crouse, Deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of JOHN CROUSE, late of Mountjoy township, Adams County, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Cumberland township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

JACOB CROUSE, Adm'r.

Feb. 22.

PLUMES

National Daguerrian Gallery,

And Photographers Furnishing Depots;

AWARDED the Medal, Four first premiums, and Two Highest Honors by the Institutes of Massachusetts, New York, and Pennsylvania, for the most beautiful colored Daguerotypes and best Apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, without regard to weather.

Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of Apparatus and Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 251 Broadway; Philadelphia, 136 Chestnut st.; Boston, 75 Court, and 58 Hanover sts.; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore st.; Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue; Petersburg, Va., Mechanics' Hall; Cincinnati, Fourth and Walnut, and 176 Main st.; Saratoga Springs, Broadway.

June 8.

Blacksmithing,

IN all its branches, will be attended to by good workmen, at the Foundry of the subscriber.

THOMAS WARREN.

Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

FREIGHTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

THE subscriber runs a Regular Line of Burthen Cars between PHILADELPHIA AND YORK, for the Transportation of all kinds of Freight to or from York and the adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30 cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more, 25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hundred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia solicited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia, at No. 265 Market street.—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, adjoining P. A. & S. Small.

HENRY KAUFFELT

York, April 20.

HOVER'S First Premium INK,

No. 87, North Third street,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE celebrity of the Inks manufactured by the subscriber, and the extensive sales consequent upon the high reputation which they have attained, not only throughout the United States, but in the West Indies and in China, has induced him to make every necessary arrangement to supply the vast demand upon his establishment. He is now prepared with every variety of Black, Blue and Red Inks, Copying Ink, Indelible Ink, and Ink Powder, all prepared under his own personal superintendence, so that purchasers may depend on its superior quality.

HOVER'S ADAMANTINE CEMENT, a superior article for Mending Glass, China, Cabinet Ware, &c., useful to every House-keeper, being a white liquid, easily applied, and not affected by ordinary heat—warranted.

Pamphlets, containing the numerous testimonials of men of science, and others, will be furnished to purchasers.

For sale at the Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail, No. 87 NORTH THIRD STREET, opposite Cherry Street, Philadelphia by

JOSEPH E. HOVER,

Manufacturer.

Feb. 1.—1y.

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.

John Stone & Sons,

IMPORTERS & DEALERS IN

Silks, Ribbons, and Millinery Goods,

No. 45, South Second street, Philadelphia.

RESPECTFULLY invite the attention of Merchants and Milliners visiting the city to their new and rich assortment of SPRING MILLINERY GOODS, to which they are daily making addition; among which will be found

Glaze Silks for casing Bonnets, at a variety of prices; a large assortment of new style Bonnet Ribbons; Plain Mantua and Satin Ribbons, of all widths; Chip Hats; Crapes; Crapes Lisses; French and American Artificial Flowers, in great variety; Fancy Trimming Laces; Cap Stuffs, Buckrams, Willows, Grouse, Tips, Face Trimmings, &c. &c.

As a large portion of the above have been imported by ourselves direct from France, we are enabled to offer them at the lowest market prices.

Philadelphia, March 15.

Steam Iron Rolling Manufactory

RIDGE ROAD,

Above Buttonwood st., Philadelphia.

AT this establishment may be found the greatest variety of Plans and beautiful Patterns for

IRON RAILINGS

in the United States, to which the attention of those in want of any description, and especially for Centuraries, is particularly invited.

The principal part of all the handsome Railings at Laurel Hill, Monument, and other celebrated Centuraries in the city and county of Philadelphia, which have been so highly extolled by the public press, were executed at this manufactory.

A large Ware-room is connected with the establishment, where is kept constantly on hand a large stock of ready-made IRON RAILINGS, ORNAMENTAL IRON SETTEES, IRON CHAIRS, new style plain and ornamental IRON GATES, with an extensive assortment of IRON POSTS, PEDESTALS, IRON ARBORS, &c. Also, in great variety, Wrought and Cast Iron ORNAMENTS, suitable for Railings, and other purposes.

The subscriber would also state that in his Pattern and Designing Department he has employed some of the best talent in the country, whose whole attention is devoted to the business—forming altogether one of the most complete and systematic establishments of the kind in the Union.

ROBERT WOOD, Proprietor.

Ridge Road, above Buttonwood St.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1.

IT HAS PERFECTLY CURED ME.

PHILADELPHIA, December, 1837.

To Dr. D. Jayne—Dear Sir—The astonishing and marvellous beneficial effects your valuable Expectant had on my neighbor, the Rev. Mr. Rusling, made so favorable an impression on my mind, that after consulting with several friends, and learning that you were a regular Practitioner of Medicine, I called upon you and purchased half a dozen bottles, and told you that if I lived to take them, you should have a good report from me.

I am alive and well this day! Thanks be to a merciful God, and your Expectant; and now I come forward cheerfully to fulfill my promise.

For twenty long years had I been a constant sufferer from the effects of a hard, dry cough, pain in the breast, and difficulty of breathing; the last five of which, chills and fevers, every spring and fall, added to my misery. I was worn away to a mere skeleton; with the greatest difficulty only could I get up and down stairs; my appetite was gone, and my strength had so far failed me, that my friends were persuaded that I could not survive many weeks, unless I obtained relief. Indeed, sir, my situation was so perfectly miserable to myself, and so distressing to my family, that I felt willing to die, whenever it should please the Master to take me home. But I heard of your medicine, and relief came. Yes! it proved the "Balm of Gilead" to my poor afflicted body. Before I had taken one bottle, I experienced a mitigation of all my symptoms, and to my great joy I found in the continued use of it the happiest relief. In short, sir, it has made a perfect cure of me—and I can truly say, I have no desire to be better.

With everlasting gratitude, I am, dear sir, your obliged friend.

MARTY GILL,

Corner of Rose Street and Germantown Road, Philadelphia.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa.

March 22.

TAVERN LICENSES.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of ANTHONY B. KURTZ, for license to keep a Public House in the Borough of Gettysburg, in the county of Adams—being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of the Borough of Gettysburg, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with ANTHONY B. KURTZ, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Thomas M'Creary, Wm. King, Geo. W. McClellan, Nicholas Corioli, Ephraim Martin, James Bowen, R. W. M'Sherry, E. Schriver, Robert Coburn, W. B. McClellan, N. B. Buehler, Geo. Swope.

March 22.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of JAMES M'COSE, for License to keep a Tavern in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county—it being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Gettysburg, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with JAMES M'COSE, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

R. W. M'Sherry, Marcus Samann, Jas. A. Thompson, G. W. McClellan, D. M. Smyser, Robert Coburn, George Swope, J. B. Danner, W. B. McClellan, D. Kendeblatt, Wm. S. Hamilton, John H. Reed.

March 22.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of REUBEN STERN, for License to keep a Tavern in Hamilton township, Adams county—it being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Hamilton township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with REUBEN STERN, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a man of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

C. T. Weagly, John Cochran, Jacob Burkhardt, Wm. A. Coll, William Eyer, Philip Coll, sen, Michael Harsdman, Isaac Warren, George Dentler, Everard Harr, Robert Wilson, Samuel Martin.

March 22.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of DAVID GOODYEAR, for license to keep a Tavern in Franklin township, Adams county, it being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned citizens of Franklin township, Adams county, do certify, that we are personally acquainted with David Goodyear, the above named petitioner, that he is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers; and further, we do certify that the house for which a license is prayed for, is suitably situated for a Tavern, and that such Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public and entertain strangers and travellers.

George Rambo, E. D. Nevinman, Bernard Deardoff, Daniel Kuhn, John Hartman, Jacob Mark, James Russell, Samuel Lohr, Benjamin Deardoff, Peter Hake, Jacob Starnier, Jacob Mundorf, Robert Galbraith, Andrew Starnier.

March 22.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of ISAAC YOUNT, for License to keep a Tavern in Menallen township, Adams county—it being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Menallen township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with ISAAC YOUNT, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

F. W. Knouse, Samuel Johnson, Daniel Kann, John Rhode, Henry Hartzell, Jacob Peter, William Hewitt, John Hewitt, John Hanes, John Walter, John Crum, Henry Crum.

March 22.

WORMS IN CHILDREN.

Of all diseases to which children are exposed, none are so fatal to them as worms. Unfortunately, children are seldom free from them, and as they unite the symptoms of almost every other complaint, they often produce alarming effects without being suspected. Worms are not only a cause of disease themselves, but by their irritation aggravate all other diseases, wandering from one part of the body to the other, winding themselves up into large balls, and obstructing the bowels and frequently the throat, causing convulsions and too often death. The desired remedy will be found in Dr. Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge—which will very soon destroy the worms, and invigorate the powers of digestion, so as to prevent a return of them.

Consumption, Cough, Spitting Blood, &c.—To Consumptives—Four-fifths of you are really suffering from neglected colds, or an obstruction and consequent inflammation of the delicate lining of those tubes through which the air we breathe is distributed to every part of the lungs. This obstruction produces pain and soreness, hoarseness, cough, difficulty of breathing, hectic fever, and a spitting of blood, matter, or phlegm, which finally exhausts the strength of the patient, and death ensues. Jayne's Expectant never fails to remove this obstruction, and produce the most pleasing and happy result. It is certain in its effects, and cannot fail to relieve.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa.

March 22.

TAVERN LICENSES.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of DANIEL M. BUONON, for License to keep a Tavern in Franklin township, Adams county—it being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Franklin township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with DANIEL M. BUONON, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that he is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Peter Kime, Moses Smith, Wm. M. Scott, jr., Simon Markle, Hugh Scott, Joseph Bear, John Bucher, Adam Biesecker, Jacob Moritz, E. D. Newman, Jacob Biesecker, Philip Hann, Levi Pitzer.

March 22.

In the Matter

Of the intended application of MARY M. BRUGH, for License to keep a Tavern in Franklin township, Adams county—it being an old stand.

WE, the undersigned, citizens of Franklin township, in said County of Adams, being well acquainted with MARY M. BRUGH, the above petitioner, and also having a knowledge of the house for which License is prayed for, do certify, that such Inn or Tavern is necessary to accommodate the public, and entertain strangers and travellers, and that the above petitioner is a person of good repute for honesty and temperance, and that she is well provided with house-room and other conveniences for the accommodation of strangers and travellers.

Solomon Hartman, Henry Trostle, John B. Pitzer, Abraham Trostle, John Stover, Daniel Kuhn, Adam Biesecker, Daniel Scott, Joseph Bear, Anthony Deardoff, J. Biesecker, sen., Henry Hartman, John Bittinger.

March 22.</



THE SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, April 12, 1847.

FOR GOVERNOR,

GEN. JAMES IRVIN,
Of Centre County.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,

Joseph W. Patton, of Cumberland Co.

The Law in relation to Kidnapping will appear in our next.

A new Post-Office has been established at "Weikert's Store," on the road to Emmitsburg—its title "Green Mount." Joun Weikert, Post Master.

There was a most beautiful display of the Aurora Borealis on Wednesday night last. The northern sky was beautifully lighted up, and brilliant coruscations occasionally exhibited themselves; but about 10 o'clock, there was a belt of light in the zenith from east to west, which presented a most interesting appearance, and remained for a considerable time.

Glorious Whig Victory in Connecticut.

Returns of the late election have been received from all but five towns, and show the election of CLARK BISSILL (Whig) for Governor; Charles J. McCurdy (Whig) for Lieut. Governor; and all the Whig members of Congress. They have also elected 13 Whig Senators out of 21, and the Legislature stands 55 Whigs, 61 Locos, 21 no choice. The last Legislature stood 113 Loco to 100 Whig; the Senate was also Loco-foco—as was also the Governor, who was chosen by the Legislature. This year the Whigs have gloriously "swept the board." This seems to be a "rough and ready" way of handling the enemy.

Gov. Shunk has re-appointed Mr. BENNELL, who was rejected by the Senate, to the vacant Judgeship in the 10th Judicial district. This is indeed a bold defiance of the Senate.—The Governor has also appointed Mr. NELL, of Chambersburg, President Judge of the Chester and Delaware district, whose nomination was not acted upon in the Senate.

Barns Burnt by Lightning.

During the storm of Tuesday morning last, the barn on the farm occupied by Mr. Royer, near Uniontown, Md. was struck by lightning and consumed. Eight head of cattle and two horses were burnt up in the barn.

On the same morning, a barn on the Hollywell property, near Chambersburg, was struck by lightning and burnt, together with two horses, cow and calf, and 10 or 15 barrels of flour.

A meeting was held at Westminster, Md. on Wednesday last, and a committee appointed to endeavor to have a branch of the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad extended to that town.

A Host of Doctors.

At the late commencement of the Jefferson Medical College, in Philadelphia, the degree of Doctor of Medicine was conferred upon 181 persons; and in the University of Pennsylvania, 163.

The inspections of flour, &c. in Baltimore, for the last six months, have amounted to over 362,000 barrels of wheat flour, and over 38,000 barrels of corn meal!

During the battle of Buena Vista, Gen Taylor received two balls, one through the cuff of the coat, and the other through the front.

The Philadelphia North American, speaking of the death of Col. HENRY CLAY on the battle field of Buena Vista, alludes in the following beautiful terms to his bereaved and stricken parent at Ashland:

Amid all the clustering honors of his elevated career, Henry Clay has been a man of sorrows. The affections of his own heart have yearned over his children with an intensity of love which only noble natures know. But

"Affliction seemed enamored of his parts; death has been busy about his hearthstone; and one by one he has seen many of those who so proudly claimed him as father or grandfather, taken from him. Their heritage of love devolved upon the survivors; and his son, who bore his name and shared his virtues, was the pride and glory of his honored old age. But his country demanded that son. The struggle of the father's heart must have been a mighty one; but he devoted him—as he had devoted his own lustrous life—to his country. The heroism of Col. Clay rendered it certain that his career would be brilliant, but probable that it would also be brief.

Mr. Clay seemed to feel a parental presentiment that such would be the fact. He recently left New Orleans on his return to Ashland, and is represented as laboring under an overshadowing despondency in relation to the fate of the army and of his son. We rejoice that the unhappy tidings found him at home and among his kindred, (though all the land is his home, and every heart his kindred) where his tears can mingle with those of the stricken partner of his affections.

We dare not, even in imagination, intrude upon the scene made sacred by sorrow; yet we know enough of the hero-statesman to believe that, even in his hour of desolation, the pride of the patriot and the parent may afford some solace, and that the sentiment of Cato over his sacrifice, will rise from his heart.

"I'm satisfied! Thanks to the gods! my son has done his duty. How beautiful is death when earned by virtue! Who would not be that youth? What pity is it that we can die but once to serve our country."

Late from Europe.

Two packet ships arrived last week at New York, from Liverpool, which place they left on the 6th of March.

There was a decided advance in the price of breadstuffs—a steady demand having sprung up for exportation to France. The British Government, it is said, intends to supply the Navy with salt provisions from the U. States, and that an order for 2,000 tierces had already been given.

The price of corn still continues to rise in all the towns of France, and money is becoming scarce as the precious metals are being gradually drained out of the country in payment of the supply of provisions. The foreign ships refuse to receive merchandize, and insist on being paid in bullion. It is feared this will produce a financial crisis.

From Ireland the intelligence is of the same painful character as it has been for some time.—In the county of Cork, the privation and sickness are represented as being great just now.

Another packet ship arrived at New York on Wednesday, bringing dates two days later. Prices were pretty much the same as they had been.

There have been two later arrivals still, the Wyoming and Southern on Thursday, bringing dates to the 14th. There had been a small decline in flour—it being about 41 s. a barrel on the 13th. Indian corn had advanced in price, being scarce. The transmission to Ireland leaves the market bare.

From Gen. Taylor's Camp.

ORDER TO HIS VICTORIOUS ARMY.

The Washington Union of Wednesday evening says:

We publish General Taylor's "order," from the field of battle to the victorious division over the Mexican forces of twenty thousand men, commanded in person by Gen. Santa Anna, in the conflicts of Buena Vista, on the 22d and 23d of February, 1847. It is written in fine taste. It alludes in the most modest terms which he could employ to the brilliant victory which our troops have won over the immense superiority of the Mexicans, headed by their most distinguished military leader. It pays due honors to the brave officers and troops who live to receive the gratitude of their country.—It pays a brief but affecting tribute to those gallant spirits who have gloriously fallen in the battle, but whose illustrious example will remain for the benefit and admiration of the army, and as a monument of the glory of our republic in the eyes of Europe. It treats as delicately as possible all those inexperienced soldiers who ingloriously fled, to whom he administers the warning lesson of seeking to retrieve their reputation by future exertions on another field. It is impossible to read the various descriptions of this remarkable battle, where the skill of the commanding general in seizing his ground and manœuvring his troops vied with the chivalry of his men, without the deepest emotions.

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Buena Vista, Feb. 20, 1847.

1. The Commanding General has the grateful task of congratulating the troops upon the brilliant success which attended their arms in the conflicts of the 22d and 23d. Confident in the immense superiority of numbers, and stimulated by the presence of a distinguished leader, the Mexican troops were yet repulsed in every attempt to force our lines, and finally withdrew with immense loss from the field.

2. The General would express his obligations to the officers and men engaged for the cordial support which they rendered throughout the action. It will be his highest pride to bring to the notice of the government the conspicuous gallantry of particular officers and corps, whose unwavering steadiness more than once saved the fortunes of the day. He would also express his high satisfaction with the conduct of the small command left to hold Saltillo. Though not so seriously engaged as their comrades, their services were very important and efficiently rendered. While bestowing this just tribute to the good conduct of the troops, the General deeply regrets to say that there were not a few exceptions.—He trusts that those who fled ingloriously to Buena Vista, and even to Saltillo, will seek an opportunity to retrieve their reputations and to emulate the bravery of their comrades, who bore the brunt of the battle, and sustained against fearful odds the honor of the flag.

The exultation of success is checked by the heavy sacrifice of life which it has cost, embracing many officers of high rank and rare merit. While the sympathies of a grateful country will be given to the bereaved families and friends of those who nobly fell, their illustrious example will remain for the benefit and admiration of the army.

By order of Major General Taylor:

W. W. S. BLISS,

Assistant Adjutant General.

Lieut. Col. May.—At the time Lieut. Crittenden was sent by Gen. Taylor during the late battle with a flag to a detached body of 1,000 to 1,500 Mexicans that were being cut to pieces by our fire, Col. May was on the eve of charging them with his dragoons, but as Lieut. C. was passing with his white flag displayed, May rode out and crossed his path to inquire the object of his mission. "I am going to tell those fellows to surrender, in order to save their lives." "Wait till I have charged them." "Impossible; the old man has sent me and I must go on." "But, my good fellow," said May, entreatingly, "for God's sake just rein up for five minutes, and give us a chance at them." "Would do any thing to oblige you, Colonel, but I have the old man's orders, and there is no help for it;" and he gave rein to his horse, whilst the Colonel returned to the head of his squadron, in the worst of all possible humors against those things called flags of truce. The Dragoons, we understand, made several splendid charges during the action, though the whole number present was only four troops.—N. O. Bulletin.

SURRENDER OF VERA CRUZ

AND THE

Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa!

The Baltimore Sun run an overland express nearly 1000 miles with the following important news:—

The steamer Princeton, Com. Conner, arrived at Pensacola on the 3d, from Vera Cruz, bringing the glorious intelligence of the reduction of that City with the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa, and their entire, unconditional surrender to our arms.

On the 9th of March, the troops commenced to disembark, and during the several days which elapsed before our arrangements for attack were completed, there was a continued fire of bombs from the Castle. On the 22d the city was summoned to surrender, and on refusal, seven mortars opened a fire of bombs. On the 26th 6 Paixhan guns, four 24 pounders and 3 mortars more commenced their fire, and a breach was opened in the wall of the city; the fire was very destructive to the town. On the 26th, the enemy proposed for a surrender. Generals Worth and Pillow and Col. Totten were the Commissioners on the American side—on the 26th, the negotiations were ended—the City and Castle being surrendered to the American troops, who immediately took possession of them, and at noon the American flag was hoisted over both, and was saluted by our vessels.

The garrison of about 4,000 men laying down their arms as prisoners of war, and being sent to their homes on parole. Five Generals, sixty superior officers, and 270 company officers amongst the prisoners.

The total loss of the American army, from the day of landing, (March 9,) is 65 persons, killed and wounded.

Officers Killed—Captain John R. Vinton, 2d artillery; Captain Alburts, 2d infantry; Midshipman T. B. Shubrick, navy.

Officers Wounded—Lieut. Colonel Dickinson, South Carolina volunteers, severely; Lieut. A. S. Balwin, navy, slightly; Lieut. Delozin Davidson, 2d infantry, very slightly; Lieut. Lewis Neill, 2d dragoons, severely. All the wounded are doing well.

Of the Mexicans, the slaughter is said to have been immense. The commanding General was stationed in the city, while his second in command held the castle. The regular force was about 3,000, and they had about the same number of irregulars. Outside the city was Gen. La Vega with a force of from 6,000 to 10,000 cavalry. Col. Harney, with between 2 and 300 U. States dragoons charged on and repulsed this immense force with terrible carnage, scattering them in all directions. They had barricaded a bridge to protect themselves, but our artillery soon knocked away this obstacle, and gave Harney's command a chance at them.

In the attack on the town and castle only our smaller vessels, drawing not over nine feet, were available. But few shots and shells were thrown upon the castle—the attack being mainly upon the town. None of the enemy's missiles struck our vessels; and Midshipman Shubrick, who was killed, serving a battery on shore. With the city the hopes of the enemy fell, as they had not provisions in the castle to sustain a protracted siege.

The weather at Vera Cruz was extremely hot, and the men, previous to the siege, were almost exhausted by the continued effects of the sun and the burning sand.

The bodies of the officers who fell in the battle of Buena Vista, have been placed by their friends in coffins, in which pulverized charcoal was introduced, the coffins placed, temporarily, in vaults at Saltillo, until removed to their last homes, which will probably be done as soon as the communication between Saltillo and Camargo is opened.

Maj. Borland, Mj. Gaines, Capt. Cassius M. Clay, and their commands, numbering about 82 men, who have been prisoners in the Castle of Perote, have been exchanged, and were to be delivered up at Vera Cruz.

There is nothing very late and important from Gen. Taylor's camp. Volunteers were arriving daily at the Rio Grande from the United States, and it is thought, Gen. Taylor will advance on San Luis de Potosi as soon as the reinforcements called for arrive.

Com. Perry took the command of the fleet at Vera Cruz on the 20th ult. before the commencement of operations, superseding Com. Conner, who left immediately for the U. States.

Rhode Island Election.

The General Election took place in Rhode Island on Wednesday last, and resulted in another victory to the Law and Order party.—Elisha Harris (Whig) is elected Governor, and the Whigs have handsome majorities in both branches of the Assembly. Mr. Cranston (Whig) is elected to Congress from the Eastern district, and in the Western there is no choice.

Printers in the Army.—The following incident goes to illustrate the great numerical force of the printers with the army. General Scott, on a recent occasion, wanted to have some general orders printed at a given time. He sent directions to the office of the Tampico Sentinel to have them done. He was told that in consequence of the scarcity of hands the work could not be accomplished. He then, on the morning of parade, ordered all printers to step forward three paces from the ranks, when several hundred men—all printers—obeyed the order!

The Nomination of Gen. Taylor.—The other day, at one of our hotels, a gentleman was reading from a newspaper the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, subject to the decision of a National Convention. "A National Convention be—," exclaimed a six-foot Kentuckian, "why, sir, I tell ye, General Taylor will be nominated and elected too, throughout the whole of these United States by spontaneous combustion!"—Sun.

"Mexican Whigs."—Of the commissioned officers who have fallen in the war with Mexico, more than two-thirds were Whigs!! While nearly every prominent Whig statesman has sent a son as a volunteer in the army, where is the locofoco in high places who has sent a relative there except to superintend the commissary department, or make money out of the army contracts?

Female Employment.—There are 2000 females now employed by Government in making soldiers' clothing at fair wages, while many hundreds are making sacks for merchants to ship Indian corn in, at one cent per sack.

Death from a Trifling Accident.

On Thursday last, Mr. Henry Witmer, of the vicinity of Paradise, Lancaster co., (Pa.) cut his thumb at a circular saw, from the effects of which he died on Sunday morning.

V. B. PALMER, Esq. N. W. corner of Third and Chestnut streets, Philadelphia, and 160 Nassau street, (Tribune Buildings) New York, and S. W. corner of Fayette and North streets, Baltimore, is our authorized Agent for receiving advertisements and subscriptions to the "ADAMS SENTINEL," and collecting and receipting for the same.

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Charles Witmer, Mr. DAVID E. HOLLINGER, of Abbotstown, to Miss MARTHA WILSON, of York county.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. C. J. Deininger, Mr. HENRY B. REBER, to Miss JULIA ANN HILDEBRAND—all of East Berlin.

On the 8th inst. by the Rev. T. Tanyhill, Mr. WILLIAM WEBB, to Miss ELIZABETH M. BODAN—both of Emmitsburg, Md.

DIED.

In Abbotstown on the 4th inst. Mr. HENRY MANTZOLF, formerly of France, in the 78th year of his age.

At Hanover, on Thursday night last, Mr. HENRY W. SLAGLE.

NOTICE.

Estate of Philip Snyder, Deceased.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate of PHILIP SNYDER, late of Franklin township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Menallen township, he hereby gives notice to those indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the same; and those who have claims to present the same, properly authenticated, for settlement.

N. BUSHEY, Adm'r.

April 12.

NOTICE.

Estate of Margaret Brandt, deceased.

THE undersigned, appointed by the Orphans' Court of York County, Auditor to make distribution of the balance of the estate of MARGARET BRANDT, deceased, remaining in the hands of the Executors, among the legatees of said testatrix, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend to the duties of said appointment, at his office in York, on Thursday the 29th day of April instant, when and where they may attend if they think proper.

R. G. McCREARY, Auditor.

April 12.

Ribbons, Silks, Artificial Flowers,

Lace and Buckram Frames,

CROWNS, AND EVERY ARTICLE IN THE MILLINERY LINE.

G. EDWARDS & SON respectfully invite the attention of Country buyers, to their New and Cheap Stock of FANCY GOODS of every description, adapted for Spring trade; they would especially particularize their assortment of ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, which for style and cheapness are unrivalled in the city.

The new Spring style in Frames and Crowns, in Foundation Lace, Willow and Buckram, manufactured as usual; also, Silk and Cotton Ribbons, &c. &c.

GEORGE EDWARDS & SON,
37 South Second Street, Philadelphia.

April 12.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Tuesday the 27th of April, inst.,

At the late residence of PHILIP SNYDER, deceased, in Franklin township, Adams county, one mile from Arundelville, the following property, viz.:

TWO HEAD OF

HORSES,

2 Cows, 2 Hogs, and 1 Sheep, Horse Gears, a one-horse Wagon, 1 Plough and Harrow, Windmill and Cutting-box, Straw by the bundle, Grain in the ground, one set of Blacksmith's Tools, Old Iron, Grain Cradle, a lot of Bacon, Potatoes by the bushel, Wheat, Rye, and Corn by the bushel, a double-barrel Gun and Powder, a Silver Watch; also, two Beds and Bedding, a lot of Carpeting, two Tables, Chairs, Corner Cupboard, Bureau, a Marble Clock, Stove and Pipe, Iron Kettle, Tin and Iron Ware, and a variety of other articles of too numerous to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance and a credit will be given by

N. BUSHEY, Adm'r.

April 12.

BRIGADE ORDERS.

THE Enrolled Inhabitants of the 2d Brigade, 6th Division Pennsylvania Militia, are required to be paraded and trained as follows, viz.:

IN COMPANIES,

On Monday the 3d day of May next, at such places as their Commanding Officers may direct.

IN BATTALIONS,

as follows, viz.:

The 1st Battalion of the 3d Regiment, on Wednesday the 12th; the 2d do. do. on Thursday the 13th.

The 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment, on Friday the 14th; the 2d do. do. on Saturday the 15th of May next—unless the Commanding Officer should direct Regimental Trainings instead thereof.

Volunteer Companies within the bounds of the 1st, 2d and 3d Regiments, may attach themselves to either Battalion most convenient for inspection.

Commanding Officers of Companies are required to furnish copies of their Rolls to the Brigade Inspector on the day of Regimental or Battalion training; and they are required to furnish complete lists of all the absentees of their respective companies for both days of training, under oath or affirmation, marking distinctly the Township, Town, or Borough, in which each absentee resides.

No returns can be accepted of, unless they are properly and legally made, either on the day of Training or within ten days thereafter.

Persons not desirous of performing military duty, can exempt themselves by paying annually to the County Treasurer, One Dollar, for the act of the 29th of April, 1841.

Appeals for Volunteers on the 1st of November next.

SAMUEL E. HALL.

Brig. Gen. 2d Brig. 6th Div. Penna. Militia.

April 12.

NEW GOODS.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

George Arnold

AS just received, and is now opening, a LARGE A STOCK OF FRESH GOODS as has ever been offered to the public in this place, and will be sold at the very lowest prices—among which are CHEAP

Cloths, Tweeds, Cassimeres,

Summer Cloths, & Vestings,

with almost every article calculated for Gentlemen's wear.

The Ladies' attention

is particularly invited to a selection of beautiful

FANCY GOODS,

among which are

Plaid, Striped, & Plain Silks,

GINGHAMS, LAWNS, MUS. DELAINES,

Shawls, Bonnets, and

BONNET TRIMMINGS,

with almost every article in the line of business. Please call, examine, and judge for yourselves.

Gettysburg, April 5.

George Arnold

Assignee's Notice.

THE Subscriber having been appointed, under a deed of voluntary assignment, Assignee of ISAAC YOUNT, of Menallen township, Adams county, Notice is hereby given to all who are indebted to the said ISAAC YOUNT, to call and make payment to the subscriber, residing in Menallen township, and those having claims against him, to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

JACOB SHANK, Assignee.

April 5.

N. B. The TAVERN STAND, known as "Yount's Tavern," will be offered at public outcry, for RENT, on Saturday the 17th day of April, inst. upon the premises, when sale will be made of the Personal Property.

MOSES MCLEAN.

April 5.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership in the practice of the Law, between the undersigned, has been this day dissolved, by the terms of the original agreement and by mutual consent. All business originating and entrusted to them since their connection, will receive their joint attention until completed.

MOSES MCLEAN.

DAVID MC'CONAUGHY.

March 31, 1847.

LAW NOTICE.

THE subscriber, intending hereafter to devote his attention exclusively to the practice of his profession, respectfully tenders his services to his old friends and clients, and the public generally. Office in South Baltimore street, nearly opposite Forrey's Hotel.

MOSES MCLEAN.

April 5.

D. MC'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

OFFICE in the Southwest Corner of the Public Square, one door west of George Arnold's Store, formerly occupied as a Law Office by John M'Conaughy, Esq. deceased.—He solicits, and by prompt and faithful attention to business in his profession, it will be his endeavor to merit confidence and patronage.

D. MC'CONAUGHY will also attend promptly to all business entrusted to him as

AGENT AND SOLICITOR

For Patents and Pensions.

He has made arrangements through which he can furnish very desirable facilities to applicants, and entirely relieve them from the necessity of a journey to Washington, on application to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, April 5.

J. H. REED

HAS removed his Law Office to the room

one door east of Mr. Waites' Hotel, and immediately opposite Dr. Horner's.

April 5.

JACOB WELLER

RESPECTFULLY offers his professional services to the Citizens of Adams county. He will be found at all times at his office at "Green Ridge Cottage," Hamilton township, two miles above Millerstown. He professes to cure Rheumatism, Numbness of the Limbs, Cramp, Ulcers, Wounds, &c. His terms are—no cure, no pay.

MINERALOGIST.

JACOB WELLER also wishes to inform the public, that he understands the science of MINING, and from his long experience can satisfy any unprejudiced person.

April 5.

TO BLACKSMITHS.

THE Subscriber has on hand a very large stock of

ATTENTION!

THE Enrolled Inhabitants of the 2d Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia are hereby notified, that an ELECTION will be held on

Monday the 12th day of April next, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 6 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of electing One

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

for said Brigade, in the room of Major James Morrison, resigned, at the following places, to wit:

The 1st Battalion of the 1st Regiment, at the house of Isaac Young, in Menallen township, Adams county; the 2d Battalion of do., at the Court-house in the Borough of Gettysburg.

The 1st Battalion of the 2d Regiment, at the house of Col. George Ickes, in Abbottstown; the 2d Battalion of do., at the house of Henry Slagle, in Hanover, York county.

The 1st Battalion of the 3d Regiment, at the house of Harvey Hammond, in Lewisberry, York county; the 2d Battalion of do., at the house of Elias Gardner, in Petersburg, Adams county; and the 3d Battalion of do., at the house of Henry Sidley, in Dillsburg, York county.

N. B. The Majors of the several Battalions of the Brigade will act as superintendents of the Elections in their respective Battalions; and they are severally referred to the 14th section of the Militia law of 1822, for their guide in conducting the same.

SAMUEL E. HALL,

Brigadier General 2d Brig. 5th Div. P. M.

March 15.

TO THE ENROLLED INHABITANTS OF THE BRIGADE.

I would tender my most sincere acknowledgments for past favors; and would now inform them, that, if elected, I will cheerfully serve them in the capacity of BRIGADE INSPECTOR, for the remainder of the term. They can therefore consider me as a candidate.

SAMUEL E. HALL,

Brigadier General 2d Brig. 5th Div. P. M.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Enrolled Inhabitants of the Second Brigade 5th Division Pennsylvania Militia.

A. F. the solicitation of numerous friends, I offer myself as a candidate for the office of BRIGADE INSPECTOR, for the unexpired term of Major Morrison, resigned. Should the voters of the Brigade deem me worthy of an election, my best endeavors will be exerted to do the duties of the office with fidelity.

SAMUEL E. HALL,

Brigadier General 2d Brig. 5th Div. P. M.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Enrolled Inhabitants of the 2d Brigade 5th Div. P. M.

Through the solicitation of many of my friends, I offer myself as a candidate for BRIGADE INSPECTOR. Should I be elected, I feel satisfied, from my long experience and a determination to an honest, faithful and prompt discharge of the several duties, to be able to satisfy all.

WM. W. HAMERSLY,

Petersburg, (Y. S.) March 29.

N. B. The election will be held on the 12th of April.

BRIGADE INSPECTOR.

To the Enrolled Inhabitants of the 2d Brigade 5th Div. P. M.

I AM induced, through the solicitation of numerous friends, to offer myself as a candidate for BRIGADE INSPECTOR, for the remainder of the term of Major Morrison, resigned. I shall be pleased to receive your votes for that situation, pledging myself, if elected, to do its duties with promptness and fidelity.

HENRY HARTZELL,

March 29.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. WM. N. IRVING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district—AND GEORGE SHREVE and JAMES M'DUFFY, Esqs. Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 20th day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-seven, and to be directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 19th day of April next—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, To all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then, and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, and to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

BENJAMIN SCHRIVER, Sheriff, Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg.

March 15, 1847.

TAX COLLECTORS,

TAKE NOTICE!

ALL Taxes on Duplicates in the hands of former Collectors, up to the present year, will be required to be paid at or before the approaching APRIL COURT. If all Collectors who have not then collected their duplicates may expect to be proceeded against according to law.

J. CUNNINGHAM,

JOSEPH RINK,

A. HEINTZELMAN, Comm's.

Attest: J. Adams, Town Clerk.

March 15.

A variety of Blanks,

Constantly on hand and for sale at this Office

DOCTORS BERLUCCHY & BELL

BE leave to inform those residents of Adams County, who may be afflicted with NERVOUS OR OTHER CHRONIC DISEASES, that they have purchased

Cash's Patent Graduated Galvanic Battery & Insulated Poles,

for Medical purposes alone. This instrument is the only one now known, that can be applied with safety to the most tender organs, as the eye and ear. They have in their possession the highest testimony of its efficacy, not only from Professors of Universities and Colleges, but from many who have obtained cures and relief from maladies considered incurable by other remedies. This instrument may be found useful in Chronic Rheumatism, St. Vitreus, Spasms, Paralysis or Palsy, General Weakness and other diseases incident to Females. The fluid is conveyed through the system, not by shocks as heretofore, but by a continued and gentle stream, which is rather agreeable than otherwise.

They are ready to operate on those who may apply, at the Office of Dr. Bell, and those who cannot be removed, will be visited on at their residence.

Gettysburg, Feb. 23.

DENTISTRY.

DR. J. LAWRENCE HILL,

Dental Surgeon,

HAS located permanently in Gettysburg, and as it is his intention to devote himself entirely to the practice of DENTISTRY in all its branches, no effort will be spared to render satisfaction in every case. If any have had operations performed, which have not proved satisfactory, they are respectfully asked to call and have them renewed without charge.

Ladies and others visited at their residences, if desired.

Office at Mr. McCosh's Hotel.

May 11.

LAW NOTICE.

J. REED, of Carlisle,

PRESENTS his respects to his friends and informs them that he has made arrangements to continue to practice as usual in the Courts of Adams county, under the new regulation of the times for holding them.

Feb. 2.

WM. B. MCLELLAN,

Attorney at Law.

Office South East Corner of the Franklin

House, formerly occupied as Sheriff's Office, by Geo. W. McClellan, Esq.

Dec. 23.

THOMAS M'CREARY,

Attorney at Law.

Office in the South East Corner of the

Diamond, between the Hotel of A. B. Kurtz and R. W. M. Sherry & Store.

Gettysburg, Dec. 16.

WESTERN HOTEL.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the citizens of Adams county, that he has taken the hotel long and favorably known as the WESTERN HOTEL, situated at the corner of Howard and Saratoga streets, in the city of Baltimore. The Hotel has attached to it upwards of forty bedchambers, with comfortable and appropriate furniture, kept in the most cleanly order and well ventilated; it has likewise an upper, and a lower parlour, one for the use of Ladies, the other for Gentlemen, from its location, it is a cool and healthful residence in the summer season, and in the winter it will be well warmed and brilliantly lit up at night, with gas. The house is in the vicinity of the best and most abundant market in Baltimore, from which the table is furnished with every seasonable variety. The Bar is stored with the best liquors, and from the politeness of the attendants, the traveller cannot fail to find an agreeable and cheerful home. Connected with this Hotel are an excellent Stabling and Carriage-houses, under the direction of experienced hostlers.

The undersigned and his family, will be found personally to devote their time and services to the comfort of those who may honor them with their favor and patronage. Fare \$1 per day.

Very respectfully, JAS. P. BAYLESS,

Western Hotel, North Howard st., Baltimore.

March 8.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!

Thompson & Crawford,

Wholesale Druggists,

No. 40 Market Street, (South Side, below Second,) Philadelphia.

Offer for sale a large stock of Fresh

Drugs, Medicines and Dye-Stuffs, to which they call the attention of Country Merchants and Dealers visiting the city.

Coach, Cabinet, Japan, Black, and other Var-

nishes of a superior quality. Also, White and Red Lead, Window Glass, Paints and Oils—cheaper than ever.

They are also proprietors of the Indian

Vegetable Balsam, celebrated throughout

their own and neighboring States, as the best

preparation for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, &c. Money refunded in every instance

where no benefit is received.

Philadelphia, Feb. 1.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

Compound Medicated Candy

FOR the Cure of Colds, Coughs, Spitting of

Blood, Bronchitis, Asthma, Whooping

Cough, Pains and Oppressions of the breast, and

all other Pulmonary complaints, and other dis-

eases which have a tendency to produce Con-

sumption. It serves also as an effectual clearer

of the voice.

This Candy is entirely a vegetable prepara-

tion, the principal ingredients being Horehound,

Wild Cherry, Sarsaparilla, Boneset, Elecampane,

Liquorice, Flaxseed, Iceland Moss, Prickly Ash,

and with it taken in time, relieve the system

from those distressing afflictions that tend to

Consumption.

One great advantage in this valuable medi-

cine is its cheapness, the public not being im-

posed upon by the enormously high prices

which are generally exacted for Patent and other

medical preparations. Each Package con-

tains directions. Call and try it!

Prepared and sold at the Collection and

Variety Store of the subscriber in West York

street, one square from the Court House, and

next door to Thompson's Hotel. It can also be

had at S. FURNEY'S Drug Store.

The subscriber as usual continues his Ba-

kery, and is prepared to supply parties at the

shortest notice, with choice Cakes, &c.

Gettysburg Nov.

C. WEAVER

Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

THOMAS WARREN,

Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

COACH MAKING.



THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs the public that he continues the COACH-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its various branches, at his Old Stand, York street, (formerly Buckingham's) where he has on hand, and will manufacture to order

CARRIAGES, Buggies, Jersey Wagons, &c.

all of the best materials, and by the best of workmen. If Call and judge for yourselves. LEONARD STOUGH, Gettysburg, April 29.

GETTYSBURG FOUNDRY

And Machine Shop.

THE subscriber having leased the Foundry in Gettysburg, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has now on hand, and will continue to manufacture, a large assortment of

STOVES,

of all patterns, such as the Hathaway, Parlor, Premium, and nine-plate Cooking Stoves, also Chamber Stoves, of all sorts and sizes. He has, also, on hand,

Castings for Machinery,

of all kinds—for Threshing Machines, Grist Mills, Saw Mills, &c. also, PLOUGH CASTINGS of all the patterns now in use; he has on hand, already made, a number of the celebrated

SEYLER PLOUGES,

which he will sell low. He has also on hand, and will continue to make, HOLLOW-WARE, Wagon and Carriage-boxes, and all other articles in his line of business, which are too numerous to mention. He has, also,

THRASHING MACHINES,

ready made, and continues to manufacture LIT- tle's Patent two-horse Machines, and the Han- over and York patterns.

Any one who may want BRASS CASTINGS, will be attended to.

All the above articles will be sold low, for

Cash or Country Produce. Old metal will al-

so be taken in exchange for work.

Repairing and all work in his line done at the shortest notice.

The subscriber is very thankful for past fa-

vors, and hopes his friends will remember the

Old Establishment in the Western part of the

town, near C. W. Hoffman's Coach shop.

T. WARREN

Gettysburg, Dec. 15.

NEW CLOCK AND WATCH

ESTABLISHMENT.

ALEX. BRAZIER

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Clock and Watch Establishment from Taneytown, Md., to Gettysburg, at the stand lately occupied by Joseph Mathias, deceased, where he will be pleased to wait upon all who may favor him with their custom. He will keep on hand a general assortment of

CLOCKS,

WATCHES,

AND

JEWELRY,

which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. Clocks, Watches, &c., will be repaired at the most reasonable prices, and warranted to give entire satisfaction. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he hopes, by industry, and particular attention to his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.

Gettysburg, Oct. 12.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

Franklin W. Denwiddie,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of

Gettysburg and the surrounding country, that he has taken the well-known

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT

of J. H. Skelly,

in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, nearly op-

posite Mr. Buehler's Apothecary & Book Store,

where he is prepared to execute all work in his

line with neatness and promptness, and in the

latest and most approved style. If all work

entrusted to him will be warranted to fit. His

terms will be very moderate, for Cash or

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

The Latest Fashions will be regularly re-

ceived from the cities.

Gettysburg, March 23.

NOTICE.

Notice of John Crouse, President.

LETTERS of Administration on the Estate

of JOHN CROUSE late of Mountjoy town-

ship, Adams County, deceased, having been

granted to the subscriber, residing in Cum-

berland township, he hereby gives notice to those

indebted to said Estate, to call and settle the

same; and those who have claims to present

the same, properly authenticated, for settle-

ment.

JACOB CROUSE, Adm'r.

Feb. 22.

PLUMBE

National Daguerrian Gallery,

And Photographers Furnishing Deposits

AWARDED the Metal, Four first premi-

ums, and Two Highest Honors by the

Institutes of Massachusetts, New York, and

Pennsylvania, for the most beautiful colored

Daguerotypes and best Apparatus ever exhibited.

Portraits taken in exquisite style, with-

out regard to weather.

Instructions given in the art.

A large assortment of Apparatus and

Stock always on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

New York, 261 Broadway, Philadelphia, 136

Chestnut st.; Boston, 75 Court, and 58

Hanover sts.; Baltimore, 205 Baltimore st.;

Washington, Pennsylvania Avenue, between

Van, Mechanics' Hall, Cincinnati, Fourth

and Walnut, and 155 Main st.; Saratoga Springs,

Broadway.

June 9.

Blacksmithing,

IN all its branches, will be attended to by

good workmen, at the Foundry of the sub-

scriber.

THOMAS WARREN,

Gettysburg, Dec. 22.

FREIGHTS FROM PHILADELPHIA.

REGULAR LINE OF CARS.

From Philadelphia to York and the

adjoining Counties.

Prices of Freight on Merchandise generally, 30

cents per hundred.

Groceries or Hardware, when 6000 lbs. or more,

25 cents per hundred.

Coffee, if 6000 lbs. or more, 20 cents per hun-

dred.

Salt per sack, 30 cents per hundred.

All kinds of Freight to Philadelphia so-

licited and carried at low rates.

Warehouse in Philadelphia at No. 365 Mar-

ket street—A. L. GERHART, Agent.

Warehouse in York at Rail Road Depot, ad-

patient for an opportunity of showing their mettle, and avenging the capture of their brethren, then in the hands of the enemy. They were soon favored with the desired opportunity, by the approach of a force of more than 2,000 Lancers and Hussars, who gallantly charged them. The Kentuckians stood their ground with immovable steadiness, and receiving the enemy with a fire from their carbines, charged in the most gallant style through the column on the right, and wheeling, fell on their left, dispersing and killing a great number of them. A like charge was made by Col. May, at the head of a squadron of dragoons, and one of Arkansas cavalry, against a large body of the enemy's cavalry, with like results.

During the engagement on the right, Santa Anna, seeing that Gen. Taylor's force was not well protected on the left flank, sent a large force of cavalry around that point, and outflanking Taylor, succeeded in throwing 2,000 men into his rear. But Gen. Taylor immediately sent Capt. Bragg, with his artillery, against this force, who succeeded in cutting them off from the main body. Lt. Crittenden was despatched, with a flag of truce, to demand the immediate surrender of this force. The Mexican officer, pretending not to understand the character of his mission, insisted that he should be blindfolded, according to the rules of war, and thus had the Lieutenant carried into the camp of Santa Anna himself. This was a ruse to get time to extricate the Mexican cavalry from their dangerous position, and pending this truce they were all drawn off by a different road from that by which he had gained this position.

Lieut. Crittenden was then conducted blindfolded to the tent of the Mexican general-in-chief, a long distance from the scene of action, and which he thought the safest place he had been in during the whole day. As he approached Santa Anna's tent he was greeted with a most tremendous flourish of trumpets which might have been heard a mile off, but produced no very great terror in the mind of the Kentuckian. His blind was taken off, and he found himself in the presence of the famous Mexican chief surrounded by a brilliant staff of bedizened, gilded and moustached officers. Santa Anna apologized to the Lieutenant for the act of his officers, in having him blindfolded, saying that so far from having any desire to conceal his situation, he was desirous of exhibiting to Gen. Taylor the utter folly of resisting so powerful an army as he had under his command.

To which the Lieutenant replied, that his simple message was to demand his [Santa Anna's] immediate surrender to Gen. Taylor. When this extraordinary demand was translated to the Mexican, he raised his hands and eyebrows in utter astonishment at the temerity and presumption of such a message, and replied, that he would expect Gen. Taylor to surrender in an hour, or he would destroy all his forces. Lieut. Crittenden's reply, which we have already given—"Gen. Taylor never surrenders!"—terminated the interview, and the battle recommenced, and was continued until night.

Santa Anna took three small pieces of our artillery, which, under Lieutenant O'Brien, had been posted too far in advance to be covered by our infantry. All the guns were shot down, and when the guns were captured there was not a soldier left to man them. One of these pieces was an old Texan 6-pounder, which, during the Texan Revolution, had done good execution among the Mexican ranks. As to the flags he has taken, they are very probably mere company markers, which were dropped on the field and picked up by valiant Mexicans. His Excellency of the War Department, to whom Santa Anna has sent these trophies, will no doubt be disappointed in the size, texture, and beauty of these standards. Mexican pride is easily satisfied when such feeble mementoes of their prowess and valor as these console them for so inglorious a defeat.

All the officers on our side, in this hard fought battle, distinguished themselves. The details of the battle were confided to Gen. Wool, who nobly justified the confidence of his commander and brother-veteran, by the most active, zealous, efficient and gallant conduct. Throughout the whole action he was constantly engaged in the disposition of our forces, and in rallying them to the onset. It was a miracle that he escaped the thick-flying balls which thinned the ranks he was marshalling. There was but one complaint made against him, and that was, that he exposed himself too much. Brig. General Lane, also, showed himself to be a brave and capable officer. Although wounded early in the action, he kept his horse until it closed, and never for a moment left his post.

The old General-in-Chief remained at his original and much exposed position, superintending the battle and narrowly watching its events. An escopette ball passed through his overcoat—the same old brown, so familiar to all the officers and men who have ever been under his command, and which has seen several campaigns in Florida, in Texas, and in Mexico.

On the night of the 23d, both armies drew off from the field of battle. Our men were engaged all night in bringing in the wounded and taking care of them—the Mexicans as well as their own men. There were, however, but few of our men found on the field wounded. They were, to use Santa Anna's significant words, in his despatch, "all dead," so destructive that they fled in the cowardly miscreants having killed

every man whom they overtook, wounded and helpless on the field. With like turpitude and treachery, they left their own dead unburied and their wounded uncared for, on the field where they fell. The latter were carried to Saltillo in our own wagons; the former were buried by the alcalde, under the orders of General Taylor.

A number of officers were taken prisoners, and an exchange was effected, by which all our men who are now in their hands were released. Cassius M. Clay's party are understood now to be in the city of Mexico.

Among the killed and wounded of the Mexicans are, three general officers and twenty colonels and commanders of battalions. Gen. Minon, it appears, has not as yet realized the brilliant career of which he considered the capture of Maj. Borland an earnest. He was ordered by Santa Anna to attack and carry Saltillo during the engagement at Buena Vista. With this object he made a demonstration against the town with 2,000 cavalry. Lieut. Shover, with sixty men and two small pieces of artillery, went out to meet the valiant General, and at one discharge of his cannon, sent him and his large force to the right-about in double quick time.

In concluding our necessarily imperfect sketch of the few details of the brilliant deeds of American valor performed at Buena Vista—details gathered from a hasty conversation—we must be allowed to express our satisfaction to find that the anticipations we have so confidently and so frequently expressed of the bravery and efficiency of our volunteers, have been more than realized. Let those who have heretofore made our citizen soldiers the theme of their ribaldry and ridicule, be forever hushed into silence by the unparalleled gallantry and glory which have consecrated in American history the bloody field of Buena Vista.

A Matamoros letter in the New Orleans Commercial Times, dated March 18, has the following paragraphs:

The battery commanded by Capt. Braxton Bragg did terrible execution. The Mexican cavalry made a charge on him. He waited until they were within about two hundred yards, when he poured a terrible fire upon them, his pieces charged with musket balls. The leading squadrons were mowed down, and they stopped for a moment. Bragg's guns were instantly loaded and a second discharge, as deadly as the first, threw the enemy into confusion, and a third put them to flight, leaving the ground covered with men and horses. Only imagine for a moment, a battery of cannon, charged almost to the muzzle with musket balls and slugs, fired three times into a dense mass of men and horses, at a distance of two hundred yards, and you can form some idea of the slaughter!

One of the Indiana regiments, it is said, wavered for a time, when Major Dix, of the Pay Department, rushed among them, seized their colors, advanced to the front, and called on the men to stand by them. His voice and example had the desired effect. The regiment rallied, and were distinguished in the fight.

After the battle was won, Gen. Wool, who was distinguished for his gallantry and skill, met Gen. Taylor and threw his arms around his neck, and congratulated him on the brilliant victory, in warm terms. The old hero replied, "we can't be beaten, General, when we all pull together." The whole country will attest the justice of the simple reply.

Colonel Belknap had followed the track of the Mexicans, with five hundred men, forty-five miles further, and saw nothing of them. Numbers of them are said to be in the mountains about Saltillo, and anxious to surrender themselves, but Gen. Taylor will not let them, as he has no troops to spare to guard them, or provisions to feed them.

Two thousand females, who followed the Mexican army, remained, like ministering angels, to take care of the wounded. Gen. Taylor treated them with the kindness due their sex, and the humanity expected of an American.

The American (Matamoros) flag, describing the battle, says—

Every man belonging to O'Brien's battery were either killed or wounded. Capt. Bragg seeing this, and fearing that his own guns might be captured, prepared to take another position. At this critical juncture, when a single false move might have proved fatal to the whole army, Major Mansfield, of the Engineer department, spurred to Gen. Taylor and informed him of the contemplated change of position. "Go back instantly," replied Gen. Taylor, "and tell him not to move an inch, but give them grape and canister."

The order was obeyed by the gallant Bragg as promptly as it was given, and his battery instantly vomited forth the most awful destruction, the guns being charged with musket balls and every species of death-dealing missiles. We should have stated that Gen. Wool had been manoeuvring to draw the Mexicans within reach of our artillery. He made a feint of attacking them in force, and suddenly retreating, decoyed them within range of our light batteries. His force opened to the right and left, and the havoc was tremendous.

Six thousand cavalry charged Bragg's battery; when within two hundred yards every gun opened upon them, cutting a lane through their entire column thirty feet broad. A second round halted them for a moment, but the third proved so destructive that they fled in the greatest confusion.

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says in his letter of Saturday:

It is said that there was some bad conduct even on the part of our forces at Buena Vista; that neither the Arkansas nor Indiana regiments behaved with the bravery so characteristic of the South-western population. The Arkansas regiment flatly refused,—so the story goes,—to advance with Gen. Wool upon the enemy, declaring the odds to be too great. Whereupon Col. Yell, of that regiment, desperate from the conduct of his command, called upon all who loved Arkansas to follow him, and accompanied by about 100 soldiers—good men and true—rushed into the thickest of the fight, and perished there. He sacrificed himself to the honor of his corps, and in the service of his country—more, far more to be envied, than those of his regiment who survived the conflict and lost their reputation.

The New Orleans Picayune relates the following incident, which occurred at the battle of Buena Vista:

The Kentucky Regiment.—At a very critical point of the battle on the 23d, when it became necessary to sustain one of our columns, which was staggering under a charge made by the Mexicans in overwhelming numbers, Gen. Taylor despatched Mr. Crittenden to order Col. McKee, of the 2d Kentucky Regiment, to bring his men into immediate action. Mr. Crittenden found the regiment, men and officers, eager for the fray, delivered the order and rode back to the general, by whose side it was his duty to keep. The Kentuckians moved forward in gallant style, led by McKee and Clay, both of whom, alas! fell in a subsequent part of the day. It so happened that before reaching a position from which they could deliver an effective fire, the regiment had to cross a valley which was broken up by ravines and masses of stone. Whilst crossing this valley the heads only of the men could be seen from the point which Gen. Taylor and Mr. Crittenden occupied—and these were bobbing up and down and crosswise in such confusion as to impress both with the idea that the regiment had fallen into disorder. The Mexicans were annoying them at the same moment by a fire, which helped to confirm the opinion of the General that the Kentuckians were thrown into dismay.

It was one of those decisive crises which occur in every contested field, when the issue of the day depends, for the time being, upon the gallantry of a particular corps.

Gen. Taylor, who, as before said, could only see the heads of the troops, and misled by their motions in getting across gullies and going around rocks and other obstructions, into the belief that they were about to falter, turned to Mr. Crittenden, who is a Kentuckian, and with a countenance indicating deep mortification, for the General is a Kentuckian too, and an eye fierce with emotion, exclaimed, "Mr. Crittenden, this will not do—this is not the way for Kentuckians to behave themselves when called upon to make a good battle—it will not answer, sir!" and with this he clenched his hand and knit his brow and set his teeth hard together. Mr. Crittenden, who was mistaken by the same indications that deceived the General, could scarcely make a reply from very chagrin and shame. In a few moments, however, the Kentuckians had crossed the uneven places, and were seen ascending the slope of the valley, shoulder to shoulder, and with the firm and regular steps of veterans of a hundred fields.

On they moved until they reached the crest of the hill, where they met the enemy before the flush of a temporary advantage had subsided. Here they delivered their fire by companies with such regularity and deadly aim that the decimated phalanx of Mexico gave way and retreated precipitously. As the Kentuckians emerged from the valley, the countenance of the old General, who was regarding them with intense interest, gradually relaxed the bitterness of his expression. A glow of pride supplanted the deep mortification which fixed his muscles, and enthusiasm qualified the fierce glances of his eye. Forward they moved under his riveted gaze, whose feelings became more and more wrought up as they approached the scene of carnage. When they opened their fire the old General could no longer restrain his admiration, but broke forth with a loud huzza, "Hurrah for old Kentucky," he exclaimed, talking as it were to himself, and rising in his saddle—"That's the way to do it," and the tears of exultation rolled down his cheeks as he said it. Having got rid of this ebullition of State pride he went about looking after other parts of the field.

The Kentuckians that day did their duty as others did. They paid toll in travelling the high road to glory, as the list of killed and wounded shows.

GENERAL TAYLOR.

Many inquiries are made as to the early history of General Taylor. The subjoined answers from the Newark Daily Advertiser, will gratify many. While they show that General Taylor, who achieved the four great victories in one campaign, "worked" up from the white epaulet on the left shoulder, to the double epaulet of gold, and the yellow feather—from the lowest to the highest grade. He never looked for an act of Congress to place him a step or two up the ladder, or did political acts to court military favor.

"He comes from an ancient Virginia family, which emigrated from England, with other friends of liberty, and settled in the eastern part of Virginia, near two centuries ago—a family which has since been greatly distinguished in its various branches, and which included within its

connections such names as James Madison, John Taylor, of Caroline, Judge Pendleton, General Hunt, &c. General Taylor's father was one of the most daring of those enterprising pioneers who settled "the dark and bloody ground," which defines the Indian word Kentucky, and many anecdotes are told of his prowess in desperate encounters with the savages.

"He became also a man of eminence in civil life, and was a member of the Electoral Colleges which voted for Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Clay. He died on his estate near Lexington, in 1826, leaving four sons, of whom 'Old Zack' is the third, and, we believe, one or two daughters. The eldest son, Gen. James Taylor, who was a Quarter Master General in the Army during the war of 1812, now resides at Newport, (Ky.) at the advanced age of eighty years.

"His more distinguished brother was born in Kentucky, two years before his admission into the Union, and is now, therefore, about fifty-six years of age. Having a stout, vigorous frame, he was early distinguished for feats of manly character, and many amusing anecdotes are told of his achievements in the sports of boyhood. The same foresight, firmness, and decision, which have since so attracted public admiration, are said to have characterized his whole course through all the shifting circumstances of life. Soon after the affair of the Chesapeake and Leopard, previous to the war of 1812, he, being then eighteen years of age, received from Mr. Jefferson (in 1808), the appointment of Lieutenant in the Seventh Infantry, and commenced that military career which has now been crowned with imperishable fame.

"His strict observance of duty, and distinguished merit as a disciplinarian, soon commended him for promotion, and at the opening of the war of 1812, we find him a Captain in his regiment.

"Having been entrusted with the command of Fort Harrison, on the Wabash, with a garrison of fifty men, he greatly distinguished himself in that year by his successful defence of it against a formidable attack by a large body of Indians, and was rewarded by the President with the brevet rank of Major. His well known skill in Indian warfare, acquired in his brilliant career in the Northwest Territory, secured for him the command of the First Brigade of the Army of the South, and it was at the head of that division that he won the bloody battle of Lake Okeechobee, during the Florida campaign of 1838, and for which achievement he was brevetted Brigadier General. After four or five years arduous service in the swamps and hammocks of Florida, he was assigned to the command of the first department of the Army at Fort Jesup, where the order to Texas and the Rio Grande found him.

"By his marriage with a lady of Maryland, General Taylor has one son and two daughters, one of whom is married to Col. Davis, of the Mississippi Regiment, who was severely wounded at Buena Vista. But to pursue his military career further, in the midst of the glowing enthusiasm of the country over his brilliant achievements in Mexico, would be idle, and the receipt of the Southern mail, as we write, compels us to defer a notice of the higher qualities which commend him to the confidence and respect of his countrymen."

AN UNHEARD OF OUTRAGE.—Provincial Retribution.—The Greensburg, Pa., papers give an account of a singular occurrence. They state that on Friday night, the 25th ult., the barn of Jacob Hill, Esq., of Armstrong county, was fired by an incendiary and burned to the ground. Five head of horses and a very large amount of all kinds of grain, were consumed in the flames. The vindictive incendiary, Dr. Shultz, a German doctor, who lived in Leechburg, some year or two since, after he had fired the barn—threw a torpedo, heavily charged with powder, through the window of a small detached building, in which three sons of Mr. Hill slept, and went round to look in the key-hole to witness its effects—when it exploded, and the handle of the door, by the force of the explosion, struck the wretched being on the lower jaw, shattering it most dreadfully and otherwise mutilating him most horribly. He was shortly afterwards found, and is now confined in the jail of Armstrong county, to await his trial. Strange to say, none of the inmates were injured, although one of the boys was blown against the ceiling.

There was found about the person of this monster, two revolving pistols, and a double barreled gun, all loaded, a dirk knife, and another torpedo, weighing about seven pounds, supposed to have been intended to blow up the dwelling house. There is no doubt but that the wretch intended murdering the whole family, when his career was thus providentially cut short.

Dr. Shultz had some difficulty with Mr. Hill, previous to his leaving Leechburg, about two years since, and had not been heard of since, in that neighborhood, until the night of the attempt to murder Mr. Hill's family. It has since been found out that he resided in Allegheny city in the capacity of a hostler. It is to be hoped that justice will be meted out to him according to the enormity of his crime.

The President has declined pardoning Hosen Hildreth Smith, the lawyer convicted at Washington of fraud and forgery, by which he obtained certain unclaimed dividends in the U. S. Treasury; and he has been conveyed from the jail to the Penitentiary.

IMPORTANT FROM SANTA FE.

The St. Louis Republican of the 30th ult. has the following exciting information from Mexico. It is taken from an extra of the Independence (No.) Expositor, dated on the 24th ultimo:

Thomas Caldwell, Esq. has just got in from the plains, and confirms the sad intelligence of the massacre at Taos. (Gov. Charles Bent and twenty-five Americans are the victims of a cold-blooded assassination.)

The insurrectionists consisted of about 2,000 men, and started for Santa Fe. Col. Price sent out about 300 men to quell them; they met about twenty-five miles from Santa Fe, when an engagement took place. The Mexicans drove up 2,000 strong, but at the first fire from our brave Missouri boys thirty-six of them fell dead, and the balance fled.

Capt. Morin, of Platte, who was in command, pursued them through the Moro valley, and burnt to ashes every house, town, and rancho in his path. The inhabitants fled to the mountains, where they are bound to starve, as Morin leaves them nothing whatever to subsist on—a just retribution for their assassination of innocent people.

As Mr. Caldwell was passing out he heard at a distance the sound of artillery, and learned from rumor in the edge of the settlements that the American army had whipped them worse than ever. Capt. Hendley, of Ray county volunteers, was the only one killed on our side, and seven slightly wounded.

THE ASIATIC CHOLERA.

The distresses of Europe are causing us to forget the scourge of Asia. The famine in Ireland and Scotland seems to be almost at our very elbows. Men, women and children, speaking the same language with ourselves, are dying by thousands for lack of bread. And the end is not yet. Without the merciful interposition of Providence, this work of death may go on for many months. Let there be another harvest like the last, and who will venture to foretell the scenes of the coming year?

But let us turn for a moment to Central Asia, and watch the progress, slow but resistless, of the king of terrors in another form. Early in 1846 it was announced that the cholera had commenced its ravages in Khorasan, the eastern province of Persia. About midsummer it reached Teheran, where it swept off ten thousand souls in a few weeks. Going out from this centre of influence, and power with a divided force, as from a conquered capital, it took the great roads north, south, and west, spreading desolation and woe along its course. Soon it lays Ispahan under contribution—Bagdad is compelled to yield up seven thousand of its inhabitants; and in the whole Pashalic thirty thousand fell before their relentless foe. Tabreez was spared till the 7th of October; but then it paid dearly for its reprieve. In forty days nearly seven thousand souls were huried to the grave. Three weeks later, Oroniah was smitten by the hand of the same fell destroyer; and two thousand persons shortly became the trophies of his power.

Here the disease was stayed in its western progress by the mountains of Koordistan; but with the ready skill of an able general, it changed its line of march and proceeded south, scattering its deadly arrows on every side, and threatening very soon to find a practicable pass to Asia Minor and Europe. Indeed, in watching the advance of this formidable enemy, we have been constantly reminded of the tactics of war. It is careful to seize the great roads for its lines of communication. It moves forward with a solemn and measured tramp, as if in no haste, and yet sure of success. It attacks the great centres of business, as being the strong points which are in no case to be left unassailed. When it enters the walls of a populous city, it moves along, from street to street, and ward to ward, as if treading upon the rear of a slowly retreating foe. In about forty days its work is done, and it emerges once more into the open country, and pursues its appointed journey.

And whither is it tending? Will it pause on the sultry plains of Mosul? Will it stop its career of conquest under the walls of old Byzantium? Or will it sweep over Europe, finishing the sad work which famine has begun? And for us there is another question, more interesting still. Will the broad Atlantic arrest the march of this dreaded foe? In 1832 it proved to be no barrier. Will it avail us now? These inquiries are not propounded with the view of exciting premature and groundless fears; but rather that we may look the danger in the face, ascertain its nature and extent, and do whatever true wisdom may enjoin.—Boston Traveller.

The Length of the Siege.—The siege of Vera Cruz will probably last longer, unless the enemy capitulate, than was at first supposed. The New Orleans Times says, Lieut. Chaddock, of the Ewing, was exceedingly anxious to remain to witness the fall of Vera Cruz and the triumph of our arms, but he was told by Gen. Scott that he would have time to go to New Orleans and return thither before that event happened. This is probable, for the bomb vessels had not arrived at the latest dates at Vera Cruz. The Hecla, from New York on the 9th, arrived at Havana on the 20th, and was expected at Vera Cruz on the 25th.

An order from the War Department has been received at the United States Arsenal near St. Louis, for two millions of ball cartridges, to be forwarded to Gen. Scott without delay.

RIGHTS OF COMMANDERS IN CHIEF.

Gen. Taylor sustained by Gen. Jackson. The following is the manner in which General Jackson treated the matter of sending orders to the Army by the Secretary of War, through other channels than the commanding General:

H. Q. DIVISION OF THE SOUTH. NASHVILLE, April 22, 1817.

The commanding general considers it due to the principles of subordination, which ought and must exist in an army, to prohibit the obedience of any order emanating from the department of war to officers of this division, who have reported and been assigned to duty, unless coming through him as the proper organ of communication. The object of this order is to prevent the recurrence of a circumstance which removed an important officer from the division without the knowledge of the commanding general, and indeed when he supposed that officer engaged in his official duties, and anticipated hourly the receipt of his official reports on a subject of great importance to his command.

Superior officers having commands assigned them are held responsible to the government for the character and conduct of that command; and it might as well be justified in an officer senior in command to give orders to a guard on duty, without passing that order through the officer of that guard, as that the department of war should countermand the arrangements of commanding generals without giving their order through the proper channel. To acquiesce in such a course, would be a tame surrender of military rights and etiquette; and at once subvert the established principles of subordination and good order. Obedience to the lawful commands of superior officers is constitutionally and morally required; but there is a chain of communication that binds the military compact, which if broken, opens the door to disobedience and disrespect, and gives loose to the turbulent spirits who are ever ready to excite mutiny.

By order of Maj. Gen. JACKSON, ROBERT BETLER, Adjutant General.

Accounts from Vera Cruz represent General Scott as having cut off the water pipes that supply that city. This, it is said, will deprive the town of a part only of its present supply, but will hardly avail much in effecting the reduction of that city. A gentleman who has resided some time in Vera Cruz, informs the Tribune that the water brought in the viaduct was used principally for the shipping, and that there are excellent wells in the city, which furnish an abundance of pure water for the use of the inhabitants.

Gen. Taylor.—The Baltimore Patriot has the following pretty good one—good because true:

"A gentleman, after reading Gen. Taylor's despatches, yesterday, remarked that one of his great characteristics was his modesty. 'Yes,' replied a celebrated wag, who was standing by, 'that is true, but no one can say that he is a retiring man.'"

BALDNESS AND LOSS OF HAIR, is caused by a want of healthy action in the vessels which throw off the perspiration from the head. When these vessels are weak or diseased, the perspiration is thick and clammy, and adheres to the mouths of the pores, and clogs them up, and dries, and forms scurf and dandruff. Less blood is then carried to the roots of the hair, and for want of which the hair has not sufficient nourishment, and consequently becomes dry and harsh, and begins insensibly to fall off, which, continuing to increase, eventually produces baldness. Restore the capillary vessels of the head to their former healthy circulation, and fine silky new hair will make its appearance, which will increase in quantity and volume, until the hair becomes thick and healthy.

Jayne's Hair Tonic is the only preparation that has ever been known to produce new hair on bald heads, which it has done in innumerable instances, and will seldom fail if properly and perseveringly used.

The above Medicine is for sale at the Drug Store of S. H. Buehler, Gettysburg, Pa. April 12.

Baltimore Price Current.

Flour,	6 37 to 6 50
Wheat,	1 44 to 1 50
Rye,	75 to 80
Corn,	88 to 93
Oats,	43 to 45
Deer Cattle,	6 00 to 7 75
Cloverseed,	4 00 to 4 25

Grand Jury—April Term.

Union—Samuel Diller, Henry Falty, Mountpleasant—Daniel Diehl, William Stock, David Brough, John Lilly, Samuel Swope, William Howard, Franklin—Jacob Mark, Jacob Deardoff, Hamilton—Isaac Trimmer, George H. Binder, Huntington—Thomas Bower, James Wilson, David How, Jr., James Davis, Cumberland—Sam'l Cobean, Solomon Walty, Latimer—Franklin Miller, Germany—Alfred Stair, Menallen—Henry C. Crum, Mountjoy—James W. Barr, Hamiltonban—William McCullough, Gettysburg—William C. Stallsmith.

General Jury.

Berwick—Henry Gitt, Levi Gilden, Bartholomew Sullivan, Michael Hoffman, Gettysburg—George W. McClellan, James Piercy, Alex. D. Buehler, Robert Smith, Menallen—Daniel Heiges, John M. Gier, John M. Miller, George Group, Jr., Jacob Smith, Daniel Gitt, Michael Detrich, George W. Rice, Union—Jacob Starner, Jacob Marshall, John Spangler, Tyrone—Rodolph Detrich, Anthony K. Myers, Liberty—John Musselman, Maxwell Shields, Mountpleasant—Anthony Smith, Peter Long, Joseph Coshun, Franklin—Peter Sholl, Abraham Hummer, Joseph Bear, Conowago—Jacob Dellone, Mountjoy—John Stockslagle, Jacob Roarbaugh, Latimer—Michael Lear, Hamilton—James H. Fickes, Hamiltonban—John Mickleley, Jr., Staaban—Ephraim Deardoff, April 12.